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No. 22,163 號參拾陸百壹千貳萬式第 日伍廿月陸年己己 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929. 叁拜禮 日壹卅月柒年九廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after August 3rd, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.10	1.15	2.31	3.20	4.30	5.40	7.55												
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.45			9.20	10.05	10.15	1.20			4.35	5.45	7.55												
Shatin Dep.	7.01			9.38	10.20	10.30	1.25			4.50	6.00	7.55												
Tai Po Dep.	7.15			9.53	10.35	10.45	1.40			5.04	6.15	8.05												
Market Dep.	7.20			9.58	10.37	10.47	1.45			5.09	6.17	8.15												
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	7.30			10.10	10.47	10.57	2.02			5.13	6.27	8.25												
Shatin Dep.	7.35			10.15	10.52	1.02	2.07	3.03		5.23	6.39	8.36												
Shum Shue Dep.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.15	4.00	5.39	6.58	8.51												
Canton Arr.	12.05			5.48						7.18														

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Canton Dep.				8.10																				
Shum Shue Dep.				7.17	8.03	10.34	11.37	1.47	2.53	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07											
Shatin Dep.				7.25	8.11	10.42				11.55	3.01	4.48	5.54											
Yau Ma Tei Dep.				7.30	8.15	10.47				12.00	3.06	4.50	5.58											
Market Dep.				7.40	8.25	10.57				12.11	3.17	5.00	6.08											
Tai Po Dep.				7.44	8.31	11.01				12.16	3.22	5.04	6.13											
Shatin Dep.				7.57	8.44	11.14				12.29	3.36	5.17	6.25											
Yau Ma Tei Dep.				8.11	8.58	11.28				12.43	3.49	5.29	6.33											
Kowloon Arr.				8.17	9.02	11.32	12.07	12.43	3.54	5.35	6.44	7.22	7.49											

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NOTICE.

Commencing AUGUST 1st the S.S. "SUI AN" will depart from
Wing Lok Street Wharf at 4 P.M.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO:-

On SUNDAY, 4th AUGUST, and
On MONDAY, 5th AUGUST.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and
from Macao at 5.00 P.M.

BY ROCKET TO THE MOON!

AN EIGHT-DAY RETURN JAUNT.

RUSSIAN PROFESSOR'S STARTLING ASSERTION.

ROUTE "CAREFULLY" CHARTED AND "TRIP" PREPARED.

Moscow, July 18.—A trip to the moon, ladies and gentlemen! The rocket isn't quite ready. The fuel, too, is still to be found. But the route is already carefully charted, to the fraction of a mile, and the time schedule is on hand. Your correspondent has seen it and discussed the trip in great detail with the fellow who drew it up.

Professor Vladimir Petrovitch Vetchinkin, aviation engineer, mathematician, astronomer, meteorologist (to mention only a few of his callings and hobbies) has it all figured out.

Four days—97 hours, to be precise—to get to the moon and about the same time to get back. Just a comfortable little vacation jaunt, with a few days left over for the wife and "kids."

A Longer Journey.

The journey to Mars, Vladimir Petrovitch admits, is rather more of a job. Indeed, he wouldn't recommend it to anyone but ladies and gentlemen of leisure. The very best time-table he can offer, unfortunately, calls for considerably more than three years' absence from home.

Getting to Mars, you see, is only a matter of eight months and some days. It's getting back that makes trouble. Both the earth and Mars, inconsiderately, move in orbits and not in the same direction either. By the time you reach Mars, the two planets will have travelled away from one another quite a bit and it will take you at least three years to find Mother Earth again. It's all well enough about visiting Mars but a fellow wants to get back to tell his neighbours about it. So there you are.

The professor smiles through his thick graying beard as he spreads the charts and calculations for your correspondent's enlightenment on the cluttered desk at the Astronomical Institute here. Of course his figures are purely theoretical, he says; merely a "mathematical amusement." Some people take to drink, others to chess, he explains; as for himself, he's addicted to interplanetary time-schedules.

Terrific Speed.

Before such trips are a practical possibility, Prof. Vetchinkin points out, it will be necessary to attain a speed of eleven kilometres a second, which is nearly 4,000 kilometres an hour. Moreover, the best fuels now available are still so heavy that a supply enough for a trip to the moon and back would be quite a load. To carry it, a machine must be capable of hauling anywhere from fifty to three hundred times its own weight, and to-day the most that an airplane can carry is three times its own weight.

So it's all idle theory. He has merely figured out that given the necessary machinery and the necessary fuel to obtain the required speed—from eleven kilometres at the start, tapering down to eight kilometres thereafter, per second—the moon and certain other heavenly bodies could be reached in such-and-such a time. The professor smiles good-naturedly and we smile with him.

But we do not permit his smile to fool us. It is really only protective coloration against the irony and incredulity of laymen. Under it is earnestness and warmth. Prof. Vetchinkin has spent years of his life plotting his interplanetary charts because he is convinced that they will come true.

In Five Years' Time?

"It's only a matter of a few years; five at most I should say," he declares, "when flying from 50 to 100 kilometres above the earth's surface will be an everyday affair. You will probably be doing it yourself. After that, a few hundred kilometres more, and you have passed from the earth's envelope of air altogether, passed into limitless outer space. And then... who knows?"

He looks at the eager faces of several young astronomers who are listening in on the interview and finds encouragement in their professional credulity.

"I may not live to see it," he adds, "but these young men, and you yourself, probably will..."

The elaborate calculations mean approximately nothing to your correspondent. If he understood them he would probably be an engineer instead of a newspaperman way off in Moscow. But even in his ignorance he is thrilled by the detail in which that journey to Luna, to Mars, to Venus, is outlined.

Touching the Imagination.

"The theoretic and mathematical basis for such a flight is right here, perfectly worked out," the Professor says. "As soon as the machine and the fuel are perfected, these figures will save years of work. Maybe the energy of radium holds a solution? Maybe a solution will be found in the internal energy of the atom, which is now being investigated by science. All that is required is motive power in a small package, to eliminate the impossible weights that would now be necessary."

There is something in the dream of interplanetary flights that touches the Russian imagination. It was a Russian, Prof. Tsienkovsky, who first advanced the project, scientifically elaborated, of "A Rocket in Cosmic Space," back in 1903—he is still alive and still dreaming his dream. Since then there have been a dozen serious-minded men working on the idea, in Russia.

Several years ago a group of young men, mostly students, organized a "Society for Interplanetary Communications" in Moscow. They even arranged a "museum" of the literature and projects on this fascinating subject. They were a very optimistic group of young men, because—as Prof. Vetchinkin points out—they had never stopped to calculate their suggestions in terms of cold mathematics.

They did not realize, for instance, that the journey to Mars would require air, food and water to the amount of six tons for every man on the rocket! Plus the necessary fuel, it would require a rocket capable of carrying anywhere from 500 to 3,000 tons its own weight! That Society is dead. But young men still are fascinated and optimistic. The young astronomers sitting in on the interview glowed with enthusiasm.

One of them, a serious young man a little awkward in his movements, stumped as he led us to the door. Still, a man may have difficulty in reaching the door and yet have no difficulty in reaching the moon.

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AGENTS,

QUEEN'S BUILDING

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.

(July 31.)

H.K. Football Association Council
meeting, French Bank Building,
3.30 p.m.

Water Polo:—Kowloon "B" v.
V.R.C. "B", V.R.C., 3.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "New Year's
Eve."

World Theatre: "The Circus."

Star Theatre: "13 Washington
Square."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel,
Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 4.22 a.m. and 6.03
p.m.; Low: 12.02 a.m. and 10.32
p.m.

Thursday.

(August 1.)

Lammas Day.

M.C.L. Ladies' Whist Drive,
Lane, Crawford's restaurant, 3.30
p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Our Dancing
Daughters."

World Theatre: "Steamboat Bill
Jr."

Star Theatre: "Tracked by the
Police."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel,
Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 5.17 a.m. and 7.33
p.m.; Low: 1.18 p.m. and 11.28 p.m.

European Malls:—Inward:
Europe via Suez (Kashmir).

Friday.

(August 2.)

Christian Fellowship meeting,
Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

V.R.C. Night Fête, 9.15 p.m.

Billiards League:—K.O.S.B. v.
Police Reserves, Royal Artillery v.
Buffalo Club, Somerset v. Police,
C. & P.O. Club v. Craigengower,
Royal Engineers v. St. Patrick's.

H.K. Football Association extra-
ordinary general meeting, French
Bank Building, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Our Dancing
Daughters."

World Theatre: "Steamboat Bill
Jr."

Star Theatre: "Tracked by the
Police."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel,
Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels,
8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 5.14 a.m. and 8.46
p.m.; Low: 2.08 p.m.

Saturday.

(August 3.)

King Haakon VII. of Norway
Born 1872.

Golf: Happy Valley Summer
Meeting, Championship and Capt.'s
Cup.

Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Crai-
gengower v. Kowloon Dock, Kow-
loon Bowling Green v. Kowloon
C.C. Recreation v. Police, Taikoo v.
Civil Service, Division II: Yacht
Club v. Taikoo, Kowloon C.C. v.
Craigengower, Civil Service v. Re-
creation, H.K. Electric v. Kowloon
Bowling Green.

Tennis:—"C" Division: South
China v. H.K.C.C.

Kowloon Football Club concert,
8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Dancing
Daughters."

World Theatre: "Steamboat Bill
Jr."

Star Theatre: "Tracked by the
Police."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and
Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 7.10 a.m. and 9.44
p.m.; Low: 12.25 a.m. and 2.54 p.m.

European Malls:—Outward:
Europe via Marseilles (Khyber),
10.30 a.m.

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TAXIS IN CALCUTTA. WILLYS-KNIGHT 70-B.

ERSKINE'S TO THE FORE.

Should you "call a taxi" in Calcutta, the chances are that it would be an Erskine Six that would answer your summons. Furthermore, you will probably be riding in an Erskine Six operated by Radha Krishna Jaideka, the largest of taxi operators in the entire country of India.

Why Jaideka uses Erskine Sixes is an interesting story. Before any make of automobile can be sold in any number for taxi use in India, the government requires that the cars shall have proved their reliability and safety by tests of one year's duration. Two Erskine Sixes were tested for one year, and at the end of the time government officials pronounced them in exceptionally good condition and gave permission for them to be sold for taxi service.

Radha Krishna Jaideka familiarized himself at once with the Erskine Six performance records, and in January 1929 placed an order for 70 Erskine Six Touring Cars.

Additional Orders.

Jaideka was so pleased with the performance of the first 70 Erskines that he placed an additional order for 50, which were shipped from the factory, June 9, bringing the total to 120 cars. He now states that within a short time he will replace all other makes of cars he has in operation with Erskines.

The Great India Motor Works, Ltd., Studebaker-Erskine distributors in Calcutta, made the sale. Of particular significance is the fact that the cars were paid for in cash. With all the leading makes of automobiles in the world competing for the annual International Automobile Tournament was held in Weisbaden, Germany, May 8-19. The handicraft of practically every coach builder of note on the Continent, and eleven leading American automobile manufacturers was represented among the 400 entrants at the famous watering place.

A Noted Gain.

Studebaker gained the distinction of being the only make of car to receive an award for each model entered in the "Schönheitskonkurrenz" or beauty parade, held on the second day of the tourney. Eight Studebaker cars were awarded prizes following the promenade in review before the resort's noted "Kurhaus."

The Studebaker President Eight State Brougham entry received a gold medal when it was adjudged the most beautiful car in its class. Other Studebaker models awarded prizes were a President Eight Limousine, President Eight State Roadster, Commander Eight Convertible Cabriolet, Commander Eight Brougham, Commander Eight Victoria, Director Royal Sedan and Erskine Six Cabriolet.

The Weisbaden Automobile Tournament is organized and conducted each year by the Automobil Club von Deutschland and the Allgemeiner Automobil Club, leading motor organizations of Germany.

Two Studebaker President Eighties were the only American entries to finish the British Double Twelve Endurance Run recently held at Brooklands track. Famous cars from many countries participated, including England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and America. Studebaker won first place in Class B, averaging 71.66 miles per hour for 24 hours.

The Sweepstakes.

In the sweepstakes The President was beaten only by two Alfa Romeos and a Bentley—two high priced makes of cars selling for approximately \$2,500 more than The President. The stamina of the Studebakers is emphasized by the fact that five Alfa Romeos and five Bentleys started, but only two of each finished, while both of The Presidents that were entered completed the event.

The Presidents were stock-bodied, equipped with English built bodies. (Continued on next column.)

PERFORMANCE IS FACTOR IN ITS WIDE ACCLAIM.

REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE.

Outstanding engine performance combined with graceful new lines of body design have been among the leading factors that have made the Willys-Knight "70-B" one of the most popular Knight engined models ever built by the Willys-Overland Company, the largest builders of cars in the world employing the sleeve valve engine.

Another important factor that has played an important part in bringing about such a wide public acceptance of this car is the new low price range in which it is offered, the Willys-Knight "70-B" being designated as the largest and most powerful Knight engined six ever introduced in its present price class.

The acclaim that has met this car since its introduction has not been centered in any one section of the country, but has been widespread. The ability of the six cylinder sleeve valve engine to deliver a smooth even flow of power, regardless of the terrain or grade, has made it an unusually popular car in every section, according to the sales statistics reports from the nationwide Willys-Overland dealer organization.

The Sleeve Valve.

It is an established fact that the simplicity of the Knight sleeve valve engine results in a high degree of efficiency and in unusual freedom from the repair troubles that usually beset cars employing other types of motors.

Among the various mechanical advancements incorporated in the construction of the new Willys-Knight "70-B," one of the most popular with buyers, appears to be the "Finger-Tip" Control, which enables the driver by means of one button in the center of the steering wheel, to control the starter, lights and horn without changing the driving position. This feature is a distinct safety factor since the driver may keep his foot on the brake when starting his engine on a hill without danger of rolling.

The winning President was driven by A. Holdage, service manager for Studebaker (England), Ltd., and G. A. W. Laird, field service representative. It covered 1,711.17 miles during the 24 hours of the run.

The race was an endurance event for stock models, held on May 10-11. It was run in two "sections" of 12 hours each, the cars being placed under lock and key overnight by speedway officials. The Brooklands track is nominally an oval, but in order to make the "Double Twelve" more of a test of stamina a cut-off was used that created almost a 90 degree angle at the point it joined the regular course. This cut the speed to 50 miles per hour at that turn and naturally affected the average speed throughout the race.

Cars were grouped in classes by engine capacity and had to carry ballast according to these ratings. Fifty-two machines faced the starter, and 16 of these dropped out the first day due to engine troubles. Only 23 finished the strenuous 24-hour endurance run.

The trophy won by The President for first place in Class B is a massive silver plaque with the figure of a woman hurling a javelin. It is being displayed in the London showrooms of Studebaker (England), Ltd.

The Double Twelve Endurance Run created considerable interest and among the spectators were H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and Prince George. The excellent performance of the two Studebakers in capturing first place in their class and fourth place in the sweepstakes, was a fine example of bringing Studebaker performance and stamina to the fore in England.

MOTOR NOTES

HUDSON MOTOR COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S ROMANTIC RISE.

The rise of William J. McAneeny to the presidency of the Hudson Motor Car Company, second largest independent in the automotive field, forms one of the major industrial romances of America, and one that newspapers throughout the United States have seized upon to inspire the youth of their country.

Mr. McAneeny was born in adversity rather than with a silver spoon in his mouth. In his youth and even in his earliest boyhood days he worked to earn his own support. Then came years as a soldier in the Spanish-American war, as a salesman, as a storekeeper and then purchasing agent for relatively small concerns, he plunged into the automotive business when the horseless carriage was still more or less of a joke.

Then, with a small group of associates, whose names—Jackson, Chapin, Coffin—are now synonymous with the progress of motor cars—he fought the early battles, overcame the heartbreaking difficulties, and, by sheer aggressiveness, carried the struggling company, Hudson, to the top.

To-day, a veteran in a hard industry, he is as alert, as aggressive and as keen a fighter as he was when he first cast his lot with a business that was rightfully regarded as a dangerous gamble.

30 Years Ago.

Some 30 years ago, after the new chief executive had been demobilized from the army, he applied for a position as storekeeper and purchasing agent with the Riker Motor Vehicle Company. The value he set on his services was \$14 per week. The president of the company, wishing to stress the importance of the position, informed the would-be purchasing agent that unless he was worth \$15 a week he would not be worth anything. McAneeny got the job; he was worth the extra dollar; he was soon raised to the then handsome sum of \$25 a week.

Even to-day, although the possessor of three large homes and the owner of numerous works of art, the Hudson president still retains the sense of values that still retained him by that one incident of 30 years ago, when \$1 made the difference. Thus it is that he insists on the greatest possible value being built into the products of the company.

In Mr. McAneeny's two decades with Hudson, he has served successively as purchasing agent, factory manager, a director of the company, its secretary and its first vice-president and treasurer. For many years he has been one of the directive group which determined and executed all Hudson business policies.

Mr. McAneeny's connection with the automobile business ties up closely with his service in the Spanish-American war. He had entered active duty as a private in the 47th regiment, New York National Guard and had been appointed company clerk. When the company was mustered out the captain asked McAneeny what job he had in sight and invited him to seek his assistance if he ever wished to.

His Former Captain.

The invitation did not long stay open, because the first work the young soldier got was not at all to his liking. His former captain now assisted him in obtaining the interview which resulted in his becoming storekeeper and purchasing agent for the Riker Motor Vehicle Company of Elizabethport, N. J. There he remained in a new and growing industry from October, 1909, until 1903, when he became purchasing agent of the Electric Vehicle Company of Hartford Conn.

But being convinced that Detroit was the center of the automobile industry, he moved there in 1903 to join the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company. There he became acquainted with the group of executives who were organizing a new concern—the Hudson Motor Car Company. Mr. McAneeny joined them in October, 1909, as purchasing agent.

Even in its earliest seasons Hudson thrived amazingly through all trials and crisis and Mr. McAneeny's ability and energy won him rapid advances and an ever widening influence in company affairs. He became factory manager, then a director of the company, then its secretary.

One step in Hudson's expansion—and an important one in Mr. McAneeny's career—was the formation in 1914 by Hudson interests of Essex Motors as a separate company to manufacture a companion

TOURIST TROPHY TRAGEDY.

MOTOR-CYCLIST KILLED IN RECORD RACE.

80 MILES AN HOUR.

Motor-cycling history was made in spite of a tragedy which marred the day's racing at Douglas, and the prophets were confounded when F. G. Hicks, a Birmingham rider, easily won the Junior T.T. race, breaking the speed record for the Isle of Man course.

Hicks, who rode a Velocette, covered the course in 3hrs. 47mins. 55secs., representing an average speed of 69.71 miles an hour, the highest ever recorded in any class.

This record-breaking, however, was overshadowed by the accident which led to the death of C. T. Ashby, a garage proprietor, of Kingston-on-Thames, who, riding a New Imperial, crashed at Ballacraze on the third lap when he was travelling at nearly eighty miles an hour. He was flung over the handle-bars, terribly injured about the head and face, was taken to hospital, and died two hours later without regaining consciousness.

Ashby was married, and won the German Grand Prix last year. He was known as a brilliant motor-cyclist, although he had not been fortunate in Great Britain. "I am going all out to win the Junior," he said before he started. "A little luck and I shall do it."

His wife was in the Isle of Man. She did not see the accident, but as soon as she heard of it she rushed to the hospital, and was with her husband when he died.

W. L. Handley (A.J.S.) was second, A. Bennett (Velocette) third, and C. J. P. Dodson, of Didsbury, Manchester, fourth on a Sunbeam.

It was apparent before the race had been in progress an hour that all records for the Junior race would be smashed, and after the third lap there were endless thrills in the tussle for supremacy between the half-dozen cranks.

Handley crashed down Bray Hill like a madman, only to show his supreme control at Quarter Bridge. Stanley Woods and A. Bennett left the less daring riders standing on the straight stretches, and Charlie Dodson cornered with unerring accuracy.

HELPING TO MAKE HISTORY.

It has been stated that the products of no less than 29 British manufacturers are embodied in Major Segrave's victorious "Golden Arrow." Actually, this does not represent the total number of firms who contributed either in materials or in manufacturing processes to the famous car.

For example, for the operation of boring and broaching two bevelled contra, a special branch was needed of a kind that was only available in one or two works in the whole of Britain. One of them was Commer Cars, Ltd., of Luton, makers of the well-known Commer lorries and coaches; and the work was, therefore, entrusted to them, adding yet another to the long list of famous names of those who took some part, however small, in the construction of this historic car.

Mr. McAneeny was chosen as its president. In 1922 Essex activities were merged with those of Hudson—Mr. McAneeny becoming a vice-president and treasurer of the parent concern. His advancement to first vice-president and treasurer of Hudson took place in January, 1923.

While Mr. McAneeny's early activities were with the purchasing and manufacturing departments, his interests ranged to every phase of the business. Though not an engineer, he was an able and practical student of design. He knew manufacturing operations in every detail and could call hundreds of Hudson workmen by name.

Even after he became one of the company's leading executives, he personally tested cars on the road. Last summer when the present Hudson and Essex models were being proved, he rode them thousands of miles and made many suggestions for their perfection.

Mr. McAneeny is an enthusiastic golfer. He is a member of the Country Club of Detroit, Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Tam O'Shanter, Detroit Club, Detroit Athletic Club, Grosse Pointe Yacht Club, and the Bath and Tennis Club and the Oasis Club at Palm Beach, Fla.

NEW WHIPPET 6.

NOTABLE FEATURES IN COMMERCIAL LINE.

A new conception of values in commercial cars is found in the new line of Superior Whippet Six 1-1/2 ton units announced by the Willys-Overland Company. In outstanding mechanical features, which include four-speed forward transmission, heavy seven-bearing crankshaft, Invastrut pistons full force feed lubrication, timing chain, big four-wheel brakes, "Finger-Tip Control" and a chassis of exceptional sturdy construction, the new Whippet Six commercial unit is seen as a striking advancement over present day engineering practices employed in other commercial units selling in the Whippet price brackets.

The company's presentation of this new line complete the Whippet commercial car programme for 1929 and provides complete coverage in the low priced commercial field.

Power and Speed.

In the construction of the new commercial units, Willys-Overland engineers perfected the Whippet Six chassis to provide power, speed, reliability lower cost per ton mile and general economical operation throughout, thus assuring the owner of utmost dispatch in the safe delivery of merchandise. Notable among the mechanical features listed is the four-speed forward transmission, which should have a marked appeal to all commercial car and truck operators. The incorporation of this type of transmission in the new Whippet Six commercial chassis provides added pulling ability in the low gears and enables the driver to make a quick getaway with a capacity load.

The "Finger-Tip Control" system, which has proved so highly successful in the company's passenger cars, also is standard equipment in the new commercial chassis. This system, with a button in the centre of the steering wheel, enables the driver to control all the functions of starting the engine, operating the lights and sounding the horn without changing the driving position. It is also recognized as a distinct safety factor since any one or all of the operations are performed without the necessity of the driver removing his foot from the brake pedal or taking his eyes from the roadway ahead.

(Continued on next column.)

WILLYS KNIGHT CARS & TRUCKS.

SHOWROOM } "DURO" MOTOR CO., LTD.
SERVICE STATION } NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.
DISTRIBUTORS:—GILMAN & CO., LTD.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

A WARNING.

Motorists will probably remember a case in which a car was wrecked by a taut wire stretched across a road by a party of road workers, who were hauling a fallen tree. In this case no warning was given to the approaching car, and all of the occupants were killed. Reminiscent of this case of carelessness on the part of roadmen is an incident recalled by a writer in *The Light Car and Cyclist*, who offers a warning to fellow motorists.

He was returning home, he says, along a road which had been recently tarred, and when about to pass a motor lorry laden with sand grit, he received a shovelful on the bonnet and windscreen of his car. Fortunately, no great damage was done, but, he points out, had he been four or five feet farther on at the time of the accident, he might have been blinded and a serious accident caused.

Two men with shovels were standing on the lorry and both had a clear view in all directions. Such culpable negligence he declares, should be dealt with very severely by the authorities concerned. He hopes that mention of this unpleasant incident will prevent similar carelessness, which might easily result in a fatal accident.

The heavy seven-bearing crankshaft is an important feature and is admittedly essential for the smoothest possible operation of a six cylinder engine. This crankshaft is drilled for full force feed lubrication, and is an innovation in the construction of commercial chassis selling in the Whippet Six classification.

The design of the radiator, lamps, etc., follows the standard style of the Whippet Six passenger cars. Automatic windshield wiper, rear view mirror, and automatic stop and tail-light are standard equipment.

The six cylinder power plant with a bore of 3 1/2 inches and a stroke of 3 1/2 inches, which has proved so satisfactory in the present line of passenger cars, is employed in the commercial line and develops 50 horse-power at 2,000 r.p.m.

FUEL AND SPEED.

A NOTED PERFORMANCE.

That power and brilliant motor performance can be attained without the sacrifice of fuel economy was demonstrated by a recent economy run held in the State of California, U.S.A., under the sanction and supervision of the American Automobile Association.

Thirty-seven cars piloted by as many women completed a 170-mile run from Los Angeles to Wrightwood Mountain, climbing from almost sea level to an altitude of 8,000 feet. Each car observed the same rules, covered the same course, and ran under the same weather conditions. At the conclusion of the run, the official A.A.A. representatives awarded first place in its class to a Studebaker President Eight, which established the best economy record for eight cylinder cars in its price class with an average of 33.7 ton miles per gallon.

Won Second Place.

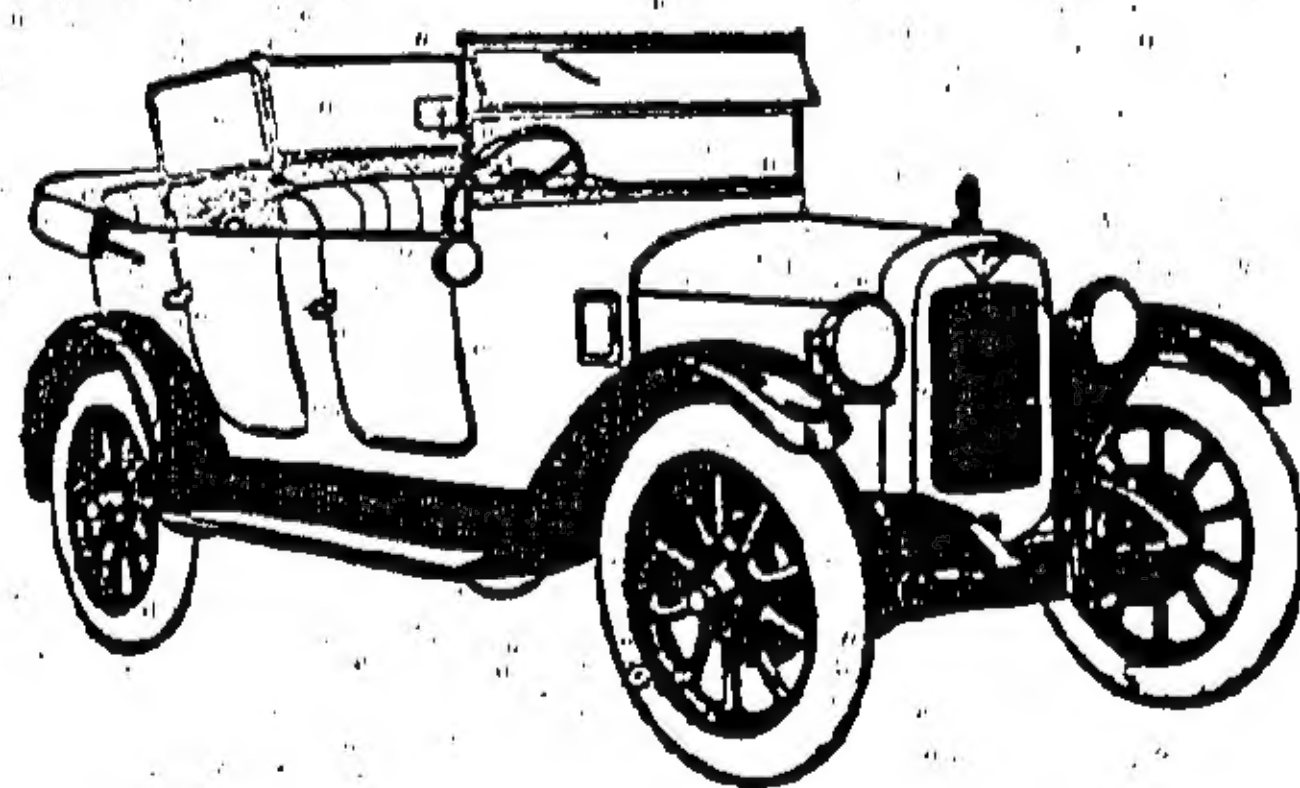
When all cars had been checked, however, it was found that the Studebaker President had not only led its class, but had also won second place in the grand sweepstakes competition which included every car in the field, regardless of power or price. The President's performance and economy record was bettered by a Ford sedan, which turned in an average of 35.5 ton miles per gallon.

The economy record of the President Eight in this test is considered high tribute to the brilliance of Studebaker's engineering staff and emphasizes the success of Studebaker's policy of "balanced design." The President is a car of great speed and power; these qualities having been demonstrated by its world record of 30,000 miles in 28,328 consecutive minutes. This great feat was performed by a strictly stock President under A.A.A. supervision.

The California economy test showed that Studebaker engineers have been able to carry out in The President's design their determination not to sacrifice any single quality of all-round performance to attain the brilliant speed which has won for The President 11 world records, 23 International records and 115 official American records.

Now

is the time
to buy your Car.



12 H.P.

Austin

CARS

are famous throughout the
world for Speed, Comfort, Economy and Reliability.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

(CHINA), LTD.

PRINCE'S BUILDING.

KOWLOON GARAGE & SHOWROOM.

TEL. C. 27.

TEL. K. 1486.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"What kind of a fellow is Smith?"
"Well, if you ever see one fellow trying to borrow money from another, the fellow shaking his head is Smith."

A young and nervous curate was announcing that the vicar would return on the following Sunday. He did so in the following drowsy but rather confusing words:
"I am happy to announce that your showing leopard will be with you next Sunday and will occupy the pulpit at both services."

He: "Do you think you could grow to love me?"
She: "I'm afraid not; you see, I've finished growing."

"Aren't you going to marry that pretty girl after all?"
No; unfortunately, she has an impediment in her speech.
How sad! What is it?
She can't say "yes."

Liner Passenger: "What's the matter?"
Steward: "The captain is seasick."
Passenger: "Nonsense!"
Steward: "Yes, one of the flapper passengers has been teaching him the Charleston."

Helen: "I fear I have made a mistake."
Ruth: "Why?"
Jack proposed in a taxi cab. The minute I accepted he paid the fare and we got out and walked."

"Yes, sir, I always goes to church when you preach."
"I am glad to hear that, but why when I preach—why not every Sunday?"
"I'm sure of getting a good seat when you preach, sir."

A small girl won a doll as a prize, and, when asked what she intended to call it, said: "Sershi."
The child explained that she had got the idea from the song "I'm going a-milking, sir," she said.

A certain bishop was considerably upset when he received this note from the vicar of a village in his diocese:
"My Lord—I regret to inform you of the death of my wife. Can you possibly send me a substitute for the week-end?"

Central: "Number, please?"
Freshman: "Number? Woman, I put in my nickel and I want my chewing gum!"

A young man who had decided rather late in the season to take up lawn tennis went to buy a racket.
"Certainly, sir," said the salesman.
"What weight?"
"Oh," said the young man, "about twelve stone."

Aunt: "Tell me, Alice, what are you going to do when you grow up to be a big woman like your Auntie?"
Little Girl: "Try to be thin, I suppose."

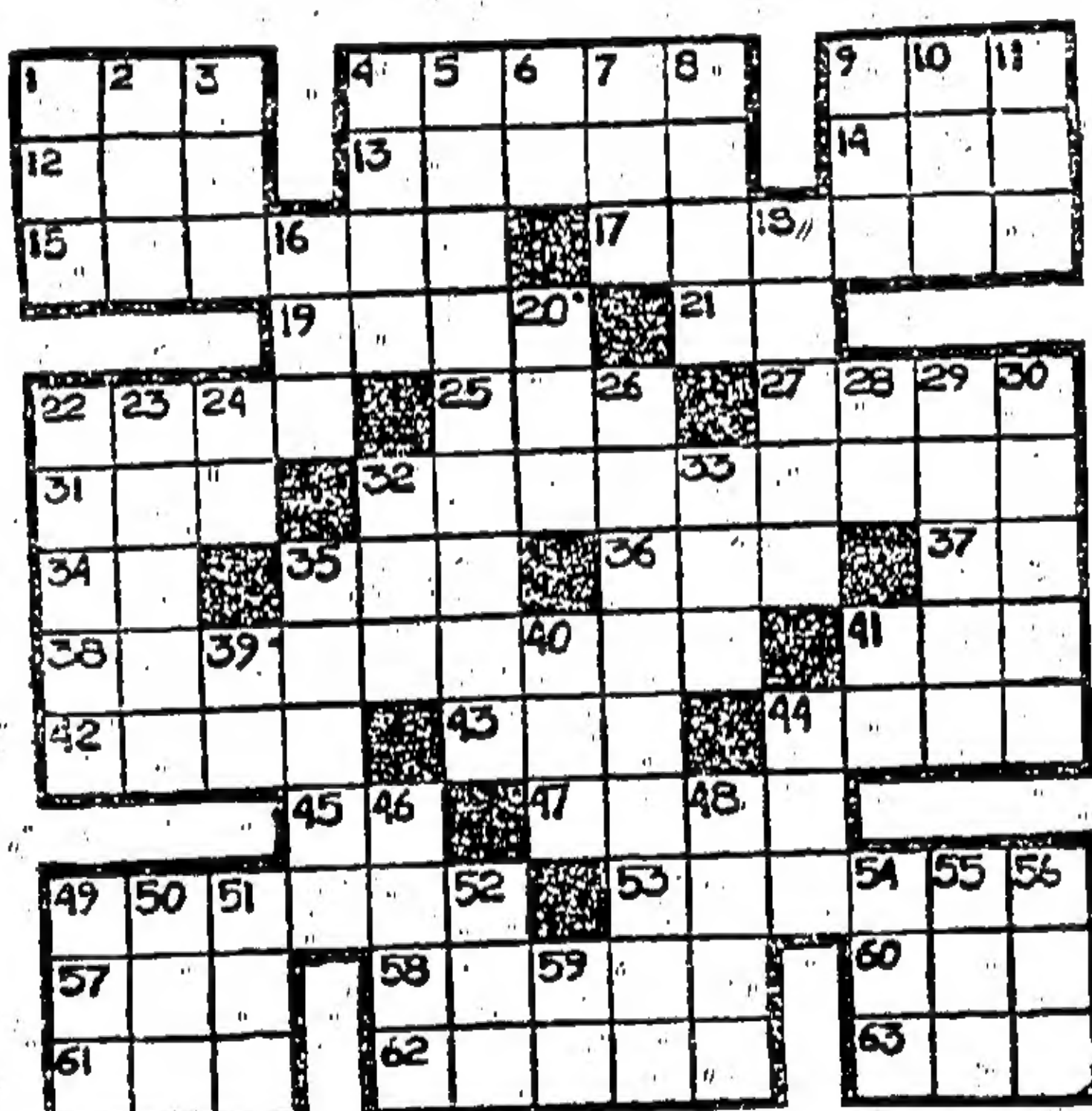
"That's my place you see over there—the house and the garage close by."
"Which is the garage, old man?"

"But why, Mrs. Gregson, do you call the house Marine View? All the windows look out on a blank wall."
"Well, you see, my late husband was in the Marines, and when he retired he was very fond of looking out of these windows."

A certain small restaurant was kept by a man who prided himself on his cooking. He was amazed to hear a young salesman criticize a pie one day.
"Pie, young fellow? Why, I made pies before you were born."
"O. K. But why sell 'em now?"

Visitor: "Is this a good place for rheumatism?"
Native: "Oh, yes, sir, I got mine here."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—A serpent.
- 4.—Rogue.
- 9.—Foot of beast.
- 12.—Mineral spring.
- 13.—Frame of canvas.
- 14.—A dessert.
- 15.—Method.
- 17.—Tried out.
- 19.—Part of eye.
- 21.—By.
- 22.—Journey.
- 23.—To petition.
- 27.—Mimics.
- 31.—Deep wheel track.
- 32.—Associated by law.
- 34.—Part of "to be."
- 35.—Companion.
- 36.—Fainting fluid.
- 37.—Masculine pronoun.
- 38.—Agreement.
- 41.—Conducted.
- 42.—A gait.
- 43.—Former French coin.
- 44.—Feminine pronoun.
- 45.—Toward.
- 46.—Composition for three.
- 47.—Precious stone (plural).
- 53.—Purpose.
- 57.—In the past.
- 58.—Father of Jacob's wives.
- 59.—Fish eggs.
- 61.—To cut short.
- 62.—Expressions of accord.
- 63.—Respect.

Vertical.

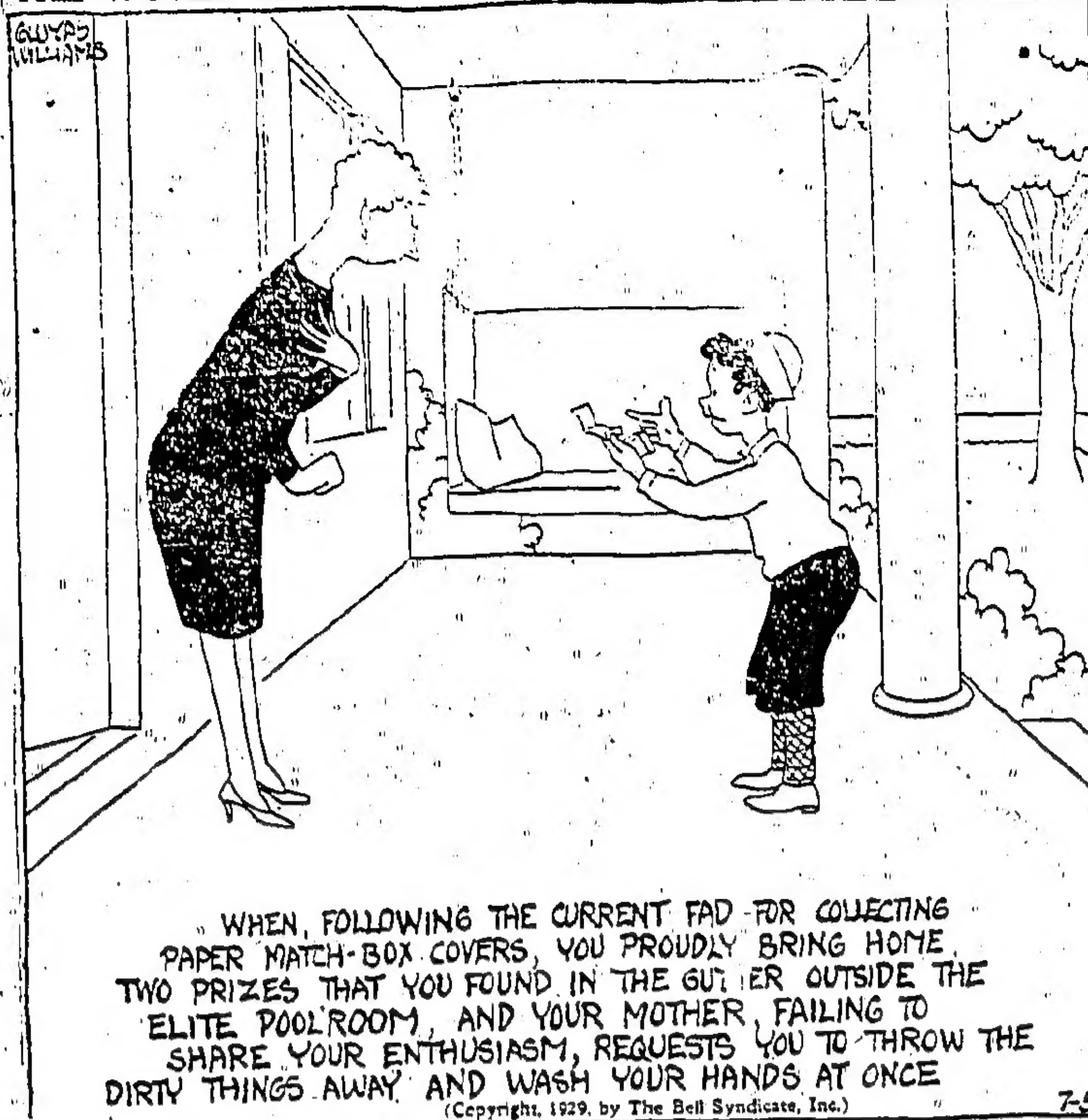
- 1.—Donkey.
- 2.—Scout.
- 3.—Dance step.
- 4.—Prognosticator.
- 5.—Undergarments.
- 6.—Like.
- 7.—Encountered.
- 8.—Entreaty.
- 9.—Hole.
- 10.—Aviator.
- 11.—Gratuity.
- 18.—Utter.
- 20.—Prefix; above.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



WHEN, FOLLOWING THE CURRENT FAD FOR COLLECTING PAPER MATCH-BOX COVERS, YOU PROUDLY BRING HOME TWO PRIZES THAT YOU FOUND IN THE GUTTER OUTSIDE THE ELITE POOL-ROOM, AND YOUR MOTHER, FAILING TO SHARE YOUR ENTHUSIASM, REQUESTS YOU TO THROW THE DIRTY THINGS AWAY AND WASH YOUR HANDS AT ONCE

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7-5

ROUND THE COURTS.

SOLDIERS SENTENCED.

Privates A. Woodley and L. Seale of the Somerset Light Infantry, who on Saturday last pleaded guilty before Mr. E. W. Hamilton to a charge of larceny of a silver bowl and a silver cup from No. 37 Queen's Road Central, came up for sentence yesterday.

His Worship told the defendants that their action was all the more serious because of the reflection it cast on the white men of the Colony. He sentenced them to three months' imprisonment.

"NEGLIGENT DRIVING."

That there are many kinds of negligent driving and that as solicitor for the defence he was entitled to particulars of the exact negligence alleged was a submission made by Mr. M. K. Lo at Central magistracy, when a case was called in which Mr. Andrew Tse was summoned for negligent driving on the Beach Road at Repulse Bay.

Inspector Nicols stated that the defendant drove into a car driven by Mr. A. S. MacKichan and added that the negligence was that defendant was going rather fast on the wrong side of the road.

The hearing of the case was fixed for Saturday morning.

OPIUM RUNNERS CAUGHT.

Alertness on the part of the Revenue Department led to the arrest of three men who appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of possession of illicit opium. One man who had 190 opium of the contraband concealed in the false bottom of a black box was fined \$3,000 or in default, twelve months' hard labour.

Fines of \$1,200 and \$1,300 with the alternative of twelve months' hard labour in both cases were the sentences imposed by the Magistrate on two other Chinese who had possession of 40 and 45 taels of the drug respectively.

It was indicated in the course of these cases that the men were operating on behalf of a big opium syndicate and that they were professional smugglers.

THE SINCERE COMPANY BURGLARY.

Two men and two women were brought before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday in connection with the burglary at Sincere's on Friday last when jewellery to the value of \$8,000 was stolen.

The first defendant was charged with the actual burglary, the others being brought up on various counts of receiving.

One of the women was defended by Mr. F. H. Loseby, who, described his client as "a charming young lady" and asked his Worship to consider bail, arguing that she had a good deal of property in Hong Kong and that it was a hardship to keep her in custody until the next hearing.

His Worship remanded the defendants for a week, but allowed Mr. Loseby to make his application for bail on Thursday, when it was granted.

It was indicated in the course of these cases that the men were operating on behalf of a big opium syndicate and that they were professional smugglers.

(Continued on next column.)

"WHITE SLAVERY" IN HARBIN.

FORMER CAFE PROPRIETOR AND WOMAN CHARGED.

The arrest of B. Kerner, at Harbin, the former proprietor of the Eldorado Cafe, at Tientsin, has caused a sensation in Harbin circles. He is charged by the Chinese police authorities with dealing in the "White Slave" traffic, together with a woman accomplice, a Russian, named Raufort, who has also been arrested.

It is stated that Kerner is a well-known figure in the underworld of Tientsin, and had served time in Shanghai for theft.

His methods were to make friends with poor families and induce the most attractive of the daughters to sign an agreement with him to work in a cafe in Shanghai, Tientsin, or Harbin, and they, being of the illiterate class, were unaware of the fate in store for them.

However, one of the mothers of a girl-victim of Kerner's followed her daughter to Tientsin, and being unable to trace her went to the police, who had previously received similar complaints against the man.

He and his accomplice are now awaiting trial in a Harbin gaol.

PENINSULA HOTEL CROCKERY.

A Chinese amah was charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with receiving two cups and saucers, a plate and two ice cream dishes, the property of the Peninsula Hotel Kowloon.

Defendant pleaded guilty and said that they had been given to her by a "boy" at the Hotel when she was employed by Mr. E. M. Field, of the Kowloon Hotel.

Mr. E. A. Arregger, sub-manager of the Peninsula Hotel said that about \$200 worth of crockery was damaged every month and that it was impossible to say how much was stolen as the major portion of the loss was due to breakage.

The employees were required to pay two thirds of the cost of any damage they did and the Company paid the other third.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$50 or one month's imprisonment.

A BLACK EYE IN PAYMENT.

Two Chinese were before Mr. Whyte Smith with behaving in a disorderly manner by fighting in Kowloon City Road. It was stated that the quarrel arose over a loan. One man owed the other \$30 and had paid \$15. When he was asked for the remainder the debtor punched him in the eye.

Both defendants were bound over in a sum of \$50 for good behaviour for six months.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ATTEMPTED THEFT.

A Chinese woman who was charged with stealing clothing from a shop in Waiwan Street told his Worship that she was sold to him by her husband in a piece of paper but had not actually taken them away.

His Worship: You became a thief immediately you took hold of them.

Defendant said that she had two children in the country and wanted money to go back to them.

Advising her that she must find some other way of raising money, his Worship imposed a sentence of four months' imprisonment.

"NEW YEAR'S EVE."

TIMES AND SEASONS!

(BY OUR FILM CRITIC.)

It has been said that "Art is selection" and while that is not quite true, selection does play a very important part in any art, painting, music, writing and, not the least, entertainment. Films are, considered from the standpoint of art, "much of a muchness," but a carefully made up programme with due regard to times and seasons, adds greatly to their appeal. The film showing to-day at the Queen's for example which is called "New Year's Eve" and deals principally with the disappointment of a sick child because Santa Claus has forgotten him, would go well at the Christmas season. Christmas is the festival of children, when even the most hard-headed business man is a prey to unaccustomed emotions, and the sentimental theme would certainly appeal to the children and to their mothers.

But not in July! With Christmas far away on the horizon we ask for something more mature, something a little newer than the heroine who sacrifices herself to a wealthy ruffian in order to buy toys for her little brother.

"New Year's Eve" is not a badly made film and it has pretty Mary Astor for heroine but it is entirely artificial—Edgar Wallace with a dash of Florence Barclay. Your youngsters will enjoy it, and those of you who have easily touched emotions, but I am afraid it will leave most people cold.

CHAOS IN GERMAN FILM CIRCLES.

DISPUTE OVER PATENT RIGHTS.

Berlin.—Chaos has been created in film circles throughout Germany by the sudden and complete cessation of the exhibition of sound films, by which some of the leading cinema houses have been forced to close their doors, whilst others attempt to show these films as mute films.

This action is the climax of a long and bitter struggle over patent rights between the Western Electric Co. of America and German electric firms.

Both sides have attacked each other with injunctions and counter-injunctions, and appeals, till the German firms attained a final injunction against the use of the Western Electric Co.'s apparatus on the ground that it constitutes an infringement of German patents.

The Americans retaliate by refusing to permit the use of German patented apparatus, even going to the length of stopping the exhibition with them of American made films.

Woman, with a withering glance at a man at Marylebone: His wife is a very beautiful woman, and I am not surprised.

THRILLING ACTION, LOVE INTEREST

—and comedy merged into a delightful story of the adventures of a certain \$100 note!

From the story by RICHARD CONNELL

PRESENTED BY WILLIAM FOX

New Year's Eve

MARY ASTOR CHARLES MORTON EARLE FOLEY FLORENCE LAKE

DRAMA ON THE FRINGES OF THE UNDERWORLD!

AT THE QUEEN'S FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

NO CINEMA IN THE EAST SHOWS A WIDER RANGE OF PICTURES THAN THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The world's greatest comedian in his funniest film!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN **THE CIRCUS**

A PICTURE TO SEE AGAIN AND AGAIN!

AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.20.

WHAT HAPPENED AT MIDNIGHT!

"An empty house"—so they thought. Yet inside there were five people—strange lights and weird shadows—fear chilled the bones of the deacon!

AN EXCITING MYSTERY STORY!

13 WASHINGTON SQUARE

with JEAN HERSHOLT, ALICE JOYCE.

AT THE STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY At 5.30 & 9.20.

WOMAN'S £20,000 GOLD HOARD.

TREASURE TROVE HIDDEN IN A HOUSE.

HISTORIC LETTERS.

AIR MAIL LINE.

CHANGE IN SCHEDULE BEING CONSIDERED.

SERVICE TO READERS.

THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., and the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, through their London Office, at 21, Bains Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, are prepared to give Subscribers and Visitors advice regarding accommodation available, motoring facilities, suitable shopping centres, etc.

If, when at home, they will call or telephone to the above address, they will receive the utmost assistance and the latest available information on all subjects of enquiry will be placed at their disposal.

JUST FIVE LINES IN THE SALE AT MACKINTOSH'S

SOCKS \$1.00 PAIR.	WEDNESDAY, JULY 31ST.	TIES \$1.50 EACH.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST.	FELT HATS SLIGHTLY SOILED HEATH \$5.00 SCOTTS	FRIDAY, AUGUST 2ND.
PYJAMAS \$5.00 SUIT.	8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.	K SHOES \$9.50 PAIR.

"King George IV" Old Scotch Whisky

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THOROUGH MATURITY
RARE BOUQUET
DELICATE FLAVOUR
OUTSTANDING CHARACTER
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GREAT SUMMER SALE

NOW ON.

Be Sure

TO CALL AND INSPECT

THE

WONDERFUL VALUES

OFFERED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A SAILOR.

In the Hong Kong Marine Court, on July 30, 1929, before Mr. H. G. Thomsett, a case was heard giving an insight into conditions under which sailors worked in those days. We quote as follows from the *Hong Kong Daily Press* of July 31, 1929:

CRUELTY IN THE HARBOUR.

John Lambard, Randall, second mate on the American ship John A. Briggs, was charged by Peter Rankan, a seaman, with assaulting him on the 29th instant on board the ship while in Victoria Harbour. Peter Rankan said:—On Monday last I was washing the ship's side and the defendant told me to scrape fore and aft, at the same time calling me a "son of a b—". I replied that I was not a son of a b—. He was then standing on the gangway and he gave me a kick on the head whilst I was in the boat. I tried to hit him back with a scraper, but I missed him.

He then came into the boat and tried to take the scraper away and in the struggle we both fell down. He then took me on deck and put me in irons.

Attached to the irons was a piece of rope, and he hauled me up hands first with the rope round the awning-boom. My toes were the only part of my feet that touched the deck. I managed, however, to rest against the boom, but the defendant came up and shifted me, so that I could not rest anywhere. This all occurred on the poop. The defendant then swung me to and fro, and afterwards struck me on the hands with a block.

I hallooed, and the captain came up. The captain allowed me to remain where I was. I was in irons about three-quarters of an hour. I was released ten minutes after the captain saw me. This was about four o'clock in the afternoon. When I was released I went to work.

Yesterday morning I asked the chief mate to let me go on shore to see the Consul, which he refused, and the captain told him to put me in irons. He did so and lashed me to the wheel with my hands behind me for about an hour. I was then made fast to the "booby" hatch through two ring-belts. This was at half-past nine o'clock, and I was not released until half-past two o'clock, during which time I received no food.

When I was released from the irons my hands were swollen on account of the small size of the irons, which were also rusty. I have the marks of the irons and rust upon my wrists now. (Shewed marks.) At half-past two o'clock I went on shore with the captain to the American Consul, to whom I made my complaint, but he didn't say much. The Consul asked the captain if he was going to pay me off, but as I had no money due nothing was done then. The captain told me to go and look for a boarding-master who would take me, but failing to find one I came here. Last night I returned on board my vessel and the chief mate put me in irons, and made me fast to an awning stanchion for three-quarters of an hour, when a police-boat came off with the summons. I was in irons when P.C. 32 came on deck. After he left I was taken out of irons. This morning I was going aft to speak to the captain, but the defendant would not let me go.

His Worship to defendant: Have you any questions to ask the witness?

Defendant: In the main, the witness's story is correct, but I did not strike him up so that he could not stand fairly upon his feet. It is all true but that. The man has been very obstinate during the voyage, and—

His Worship: I know nothing of his character; that has nothing to do with me now.

Defendant: I never kicked him. I admit having put him in irons and tried him up. I don't admit having swung him.

His Worship told the complainant to call his witnesses if he had any.

Francis Main, a seaman on the John A. Briggs, said: I was in the boat on Monday scrubbing the ship's side. The defendant came to us and called the complainant a "son of a b—" and kicked him on his head. I saw him in irons yesterday. The defendant kicked the complainant on Monday in earnest.

His Worship (to defendant): You see this witness swears that he saw you kick the prosecutor.

Defendant: Well, I only put my foot over the gangway ladder and touched his head to draw his attention.

Witness: The kick was given intentionally.

His Worship told the defendant that he had behaved very cruelly to the complainant. According to the evidence he had kicked the complainant and put him in irons in a cruel way. The man's statement was that he tried him up so that his heels could not touch the deck, and not satisfied with that he shifted his position because he managed to rest himself against the boom. The defendant then slipped the rope more forward and swung the man to and fro. For what he had done he would be imprisoned for three months with hard labour.

VACATION DAYS.

HOW HONG KONG SCHOLARS SPEND THEIR HOLIDAYS.

[By "OLD BOY."]

"Three cheers for the holidays, hip-hip-hooray!" It is perhaps safe to say that seldom, if ever, are three cheers and a "tiger" accorded more heartily than on breaking-up day in Hong Kong schools. The majority do not close till about the middle of July, but the holiday-feeling gradually eats into most students at this time of the year, and from the day the holidays begin till the re-opening, books are laid away for the greater part of the time, and schoolboys and girls throw themselves wholeheartedly into the joy of the summer vacation!

The majority spend their holidays here in the Colony, but some of the more fortunate ones pay visits to Shanghai, Japan, Canton, or Macao, and only return just a day or so before school starts again. The summer "vac." is indeed a happy chapter of school life. No lessons, no home work, no "prep" for fully one and a half months! It sounds too good to be true, and in some schools the holidays are even longer! Little wonder, then, that the call for "three cheers for the holidays" always meet with such hearty response.

In most schools bathing-pictures and the like usually serve as a wind-up to the term, and masters and boys alike enjoy these immensely. During the holidays many boys spend most of their time at some bathing beach or other. Tennis and other forms of sport come in for their share of attention too, and during the cool of the evenings, cycle excursions, are not uncommon occurrences. Years ago some boys took great delight in bird-nesting, but this form of pastime I am glad to say is not at all popular nowadays.

A very common sport with some of the senior lads is to go up the hills after butterflies. This they do in a most thorough manner—each boy's paraphernalia is complete with boxes with different compartments for the various species, and the "needles" for injections, etc.

Very often groups of about seven or eight boys go out camping for a couple of weeks at a stretch. Stanley seems an extremely popular "site," and a glorious time can be spent in this pleasantly remote corner of the island. There the boys can have all the bathing they want and for those who are so inclined, there is lots of fishing. And as for a real country breakfast, what can be better than a glass of fresh milk and a couple of "new-laid eggs"? Not by any means the least enjoyable part of such a holiday is having to do one's own cooking and washing, and as far as the former is concerned there is always an alternative for people who are not "expert" cooks and that is, tinned food. The country folk out there are very agreeable people too, and can always be relied upon to lend a hand should occasion for doing so arise.

So much for the "amusement" side of the holidays. Although a holiday is a holiday, the books are never left untouched during the whole time the school is closed. Generally an hour or so is devoted every day to the different subjects, and "occasionally" the boys go out together to "study nature" up in the hills or by the sea-shore, gathering what specimen they can of anything interesting, and these are safely tucked away and taken out again in school, when the masters usually give a "talk" on them.

Photography is also taken up by quite a number, and pictures taken during these holidays serve to remind one of the happy old school-days in after years. Some schools have their own camera-clubs, and the fullest use is made of the dark-rooms provided by these organisations. The local schools have all broken up for their summer "hols," and to all masters and boys let me extend a wish for a very happy and enjoyable time, and to finish off, yes! I do wish I was back in school again, only for the months of July-September!

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEAPLANE FLYING CLUB.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—We have good reason to believe that the Seaplane Flying Club for Hong Kong will be formed during the next two or three months, and that actual flying will commence about Christmas this year.

The undersigned has already received applications from a number of British and Chinese gentlemen. There must be, however, a large number of people in the Colony who would like to enter their names for the consideration of the Selection Committee, which will shortly be formed. To facilitate our work of compiling lists of applicants we would request those who wish to join to send in their names immediately. It is further requested, that when making reply, they will give the following particulars:—

- Name in full,
- Nationality,
- Age,
- Address,
- Previous flying experience,
- Engineering experience,
- Are you a member of the Hong Kong Volunteers?
- Are you prepared to give your services in time of emergency?
- Do you wish to become a full Flying Member or Associate Member?
- Would you consider purchasing your own private aeroplane?
- How long are you likely to remain in the Colony?

To assist the general public to consider the question of joining the Club we give the following extracts from the proposed rules:—

Division of Membership.

- (a)—FLYING MEMBERS.—Flying members are entitled to all the flying and social privileges of the Club at the normal fees.
- (b)—ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.—Associate members are entitled to all the social privileges of the Club and to passenger flights in the Club Machines at the normal fees.
- (c)—OFFICERS or H.M. SERVICES.—Are entitled to the flying and social privileges of the Club at the normal fees but will be charged no entrance fee.

It is fully expected that a number of people will come forward who are prepared to offer their services in time of emergency, and those joining under this plan will receive their instruction and a certain amount of flying monthly, either free or at a nominal charge.

Subscriptions and Fees.

- Entrance fees:—
- Flying members \$30
- Associate members 20
- Monthly subscription \$5 per member.

- Per hour.
- Flying instruction \$20
- Solo flying 10
- Passenger flights 20*
- Passenger flights 5*
- *With instructor.
- *With another member.

We desire to make it perfectly clear that the above subscriptions and fees are not definitely fixed, but they will serve to indicate the financial side, and under present proposals they should not be far out. Normally a member will require eight hours dual instruction, before going solo and, if he proposes to keep his hand in, four hours solo per month. Assuming a member in his first year learns in two months and flies the full four hours per month for ten months, the total cost for the year would be \$650, whilst his second and following years would cost \$350. It will be appreciated that members volunteering their services for time of emergency will obtain their training and flying at considerably less than the above charges.

In the interests of efficiency, flying members will be divided into 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, No. 1 Class learning first. Those who enter their names early will naturally be given the first opportunity of learning to fly.

All replies should be addressed Far East Aviation Company, P.O. Box 401, or 1st floor, Asiatic Building, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

THE FAR EAST AVIATION COMPANY,
R. VAUGHAN FOWLER,
Manager.
Hong Kong, July 30, 1929.

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

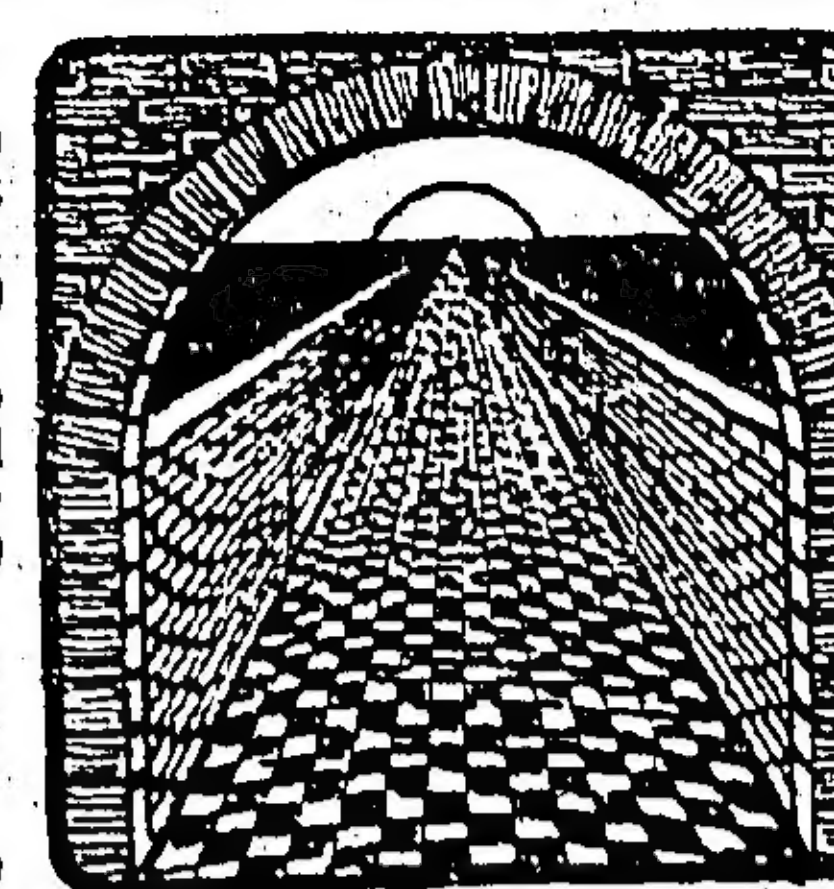
In Lots of not less than 1-ton:—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$23.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$21.00 per ton.

Delivered to Pokfulam Road, \$23.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$19.00 per ton.



Orders should be sent in writing not by telephone at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to The Kailan Mining Administration.

For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

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AND

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.

ALL STEEL

BLIND FORTUNE TELLER HEARS VOICE IN NIGHT.

AND SCALES 15-FOOT WALL

Shanghai:—Apparently something went wrong with the fortunes of "Blindman" Yang, a fortune teller residing at 61 Ho Feng Road, Woosung, and the mystery is still puzzling his neighbors. All of a sudden, the sightless man suddenly left his bed and, after scaling a wall 15 feet high and crossing the roofs of several adjacent buildings, without assistance, alarmed the neighbourhood with the shrieking sound of a police whistle. Residents of the district, aroused from their sleep, thought it was a fire alarm. Subsequently, the sound was traced to the rear of a wine store where the blind man was standing alone.

Yang's explanation was simple. "Somebody called my name and asked me to tell his fortune at his home," he said. "I started on the trip at once. Everything went well until I found my way obstructed here. I therefore blew my whistle to solicit help from you."

Fearing that the weird account of Yang's adventures might not have been what he would have told as a frank, straightforward fortune-teller, some of the onlookers reported the affair to the police. The blind man was consequently examined at the 7th district headquarters of the Municipal Public Safety Bureau. As there was nothing incriminating against him, he was released.

THE FILM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In view of the numerous expressions of disapproval which have appeared in the local papers against certain films which the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., have thought fit to inflict upon the public, I would respectfully draw attention to the Chairman's remarks in his criticisms that he is no judge of pictures, but of box-office receipts. Now, with such an extraordinary admission, is it not only right that he should devise means to remedy the system adopted by the Managing Director, which permits his own Chinese staff to decide on the quality of pictures to be shown?

Is it not common sense, Sir, that if a staff of Europeans were put in charge of Chinese theatrical productions, or of Chinese films, principally for a Chinese audience, they could not possibly be expected to display the same intelligence as if these selections were left to com-

petent Chinese to decide upon themselves? Why, then, is the selection of films entrusted to the Chinese film staff of the Queen's, when box receipts are principally from a European audience? There can only be one answer, viz., inefficient management and economy.

During Mr. Ray's days the selection of films was practically in his hands, and he had no hesitation in rejecting certain films which he did not consider to be up to Queen's standard; whether these were shown elsewhere or not I do not know, but at any rate they were not exhibited at the Queen's.

I would suggest to the management of the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., that competent Europeans be employed in conjunction with the Chinese film staff of the Company to decide in future on the class of pictures to be shown. When these are found unsuitable, then it is up to the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., to scrap them, and not insult the intelligence of Hong Kong picture-goers with productions such as I refer to.—Yours, etc., C.M.

Hong Kong, July 30.

CANTON RAILWAY COMBINE.IN PURSUANCE OF
NATIONAL POLICY.

BRANCH LINE TO SAMSHUI.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 30.
The Ministry of Communications at Nanking has given orders that the Canton-Samshui Railway be amalgamated with the Canton-Hankow Railway. This is in accordance with the Government's policy of unifying the Chinese railways. Originally the Canton-Kowloon Railway was also to come under the same administration but for a variety of reasons this has been abandoned, at least for the time being.

The Samshui line will be known as the Canton-Samshui branch of the Canton-Hankow Railway. The head office at Shek Wai Tong will be abolished but the separate departments of traffic, machinery and works will be retained, and the whole staff will be re-organised.

CANTON-KOWLOON TELEPHONE.

The construction of the projected long distance telephone between Canton and Hong Kong is to be started in the near future, the plans having been completed. The line will be 130 miles long extending from Canton to Kowloon. The Canton Municipality is putting up the money, but on the understanding that the line will eventually revert to the Provincial Government. The latter aims at connecting up every commercial centre of the Province by means of long distance telephone lines, and the Canton-Hong Kong line is only the first to be constructed. It is owing to lack of funds in the Provincial Treasury, that the scheme has had to be turned over temporarily to the Canton Municipality. The line will be underground and the best materials will be employed.

THE REFORMED BRIGADS.

Yuen Ha Kau, the ex-bandit chief of the East River, is returning to Tsang Shing today having got what he wanted out of the local authorities. His band has now been made into a regular unit to be known as the Independent Regiment of the 8th Military Route. Yuen has been made colonel and he and his men will be entrusted with the protection of a large district known as Eastern Tsang Po. Their first duty will be to smoke out the bandits in this territory, and to give the people peace.

EN ROUTE TO NANKING.

General Chen Tai Tong, the Canton military leader, who arrived at Hong Kong on Monday, departed for Shanghai by the s.s. President Jefferson yesterday morning.

DEATH OF MR. H. J. LOVE.

The death occurred last evening, at the Peak Hospital, of Mr. Hector Jack Love, after a short illness, terminating with pneumonia. The funeral will pass the Monument at five o'clock this afternoon, and it is requested that no flowers be sent.

Mr. Love (whose parents are living at Deal) had been resident in the Colony for about four and a half years. He came out from England to take up a position as instructor in the wireless school of the China Navigation Co., Ltd., and on the death in 1926 of Mr. J. D. Moore was promoted to the post of Wireless Superintendent. The deceased, who was only 39 years of age, went into hospital on July 15 with a poisoned toe. Shortly after admission it became necessary to perform an operation, but subsequently the patient developed pneumonia, and in his weak condition was unable to resist the disease.

TRADING JUNK CAPSIZED. NO LIVES LOST.

A trading junk, No. 2220, capsized yesterday afternoon in Kowloon Bay owing to a sudden squall. No lives were lost and the junk was towed to North Point by No. 8 Police launch, in charge of Constable Serst. Wood. The junk belongs to Mr. You Lee, and Wang You was the master.

EXTREMISTS AT WORK?

BEWARE AUGUST 1.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AT CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 30.
The approach of August 1 is being regarded with some uneasiness owing to the warnings from Nanking and Shanghai that the extremist faction of the Kuomintang will attempt to stir up trouble that day. The Government, on the other hand, views the situation with confidence but is taking steps to prevent "incidents" of any kind. The police have been augmented, a sharp look out is kept on new-comers, and on hotels and boarding houses generally, several raids having been made of late. The book-shops and stalls are also being watched for Communistic and seditious matter, but so far no arrests have been reported.

Nanking's warning was that this extremist section was in league with the Communists and that they were working quietly among the labouring classes against the Government. An order was given that a careful look out be kept in all districts.

WATCHMAN TO PAY COSTS OF DEFENCE.**ALLEGATION OF WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.**

Before the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) at the Summary Court yesterday, Feroz Khan, a private watchman, sought to recover from Kim Fat and Company, Ltd., of 51, Bonham Strand East, wages for nine days and a further sum of \$25 representing a month's wages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Plaintiff was not legally represented, and Mr. F. X. D'Almeida, jun., appeared for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that he was engaged as a watchman on a steam launch at anchor off Yau-mat. He went on to describe his duties and alleged that he was dismissed by another Indian in the employ of the defendants in order to make room for the latter's friend.

This suggestion was denied by the defence, who stated that the plaintiff was engaged on trial. His duty hours were from 12 noon to 6 p.m., and midnight to 6 a.m. Soon after his engagement the plaintiff was away for his turn of day duty. Dismissal followed on that account and liability was admitted to the extent of nine days' wages.

His Lordship accepted the defendants' story and held that they would not have engaged the plaintiff without placing him on trial. Judgment was entered for the defendant firm with costs, and they were ordered to give credit to the plaintiff for nine days' wages amounting to \$7.25.

ENTERIC IN THE COLONY.**FIVE CASES LAST WEEK.**

Five new cases of enteric, 1 British and 4 Chinese, were reported last week, one of the cases proving fatal. On Monday there were three more cases, British, Indian and Chinese respectively.

There were four deaths from influenza, but apart from these items the Colony had a clean bill of health for a week as regards notifiable diseases.

THE LOK SUN ROBBED.**WORK OF JUNK FISHERMEN.**

Mr. Brayfield of Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, has reported to the police that a quantity of Manila rope, three wire hawsers, some awnings, a tarpaulin and other gear, was stolen from the Lok Sun, a fishing junk, on the morning of the 29th. The crew of the junk, which was cruising in the vicinity of Samun, where the vessel is aground, are suspected.

MOTOR COLLISION CLAIM.

MR. GOURDIN SUES CAPT. RIGGS.

CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM DISMISSED.

Damages arising from a collision between two motor cars on the Castle Peak Road on July 1 formed the subject of an action at the Summary Court yesterday before the Puisse Judge (Mr. Justice Wood). Mr. T. D. Gourdin, of the Bank Line, claimed from Capt. C. B. Riggs, of Holt's Wharf, \$300 as damages suffered while plaintiff was driving car No. 2022, and alleged to have been caused by the defendant's negligent driving of car No. 557. Capt. Riggs counter-claimed for \$95, being loss of the use of his car and cost of repairs.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks was for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. A. Wadeson appeared for the defence.

Plaintiff's Story of the Mishap.

Mr. Gourdin stated in evidence that he was driving his car, accompanied by his wife, towards Castle Peak at about 7 p.m. At a section where the road was under repair, witness was proceeding along the smooth half on the right when Capt. Riggs' car came round a bend about 30 feet ahead.

Plaintiff drove on to the rough and applied his brakes. At that moment Capt. Riggs also swerved into the rough and then attempted to regain his proper side. The result was a collision, plaintiff's car being struck "amidships" and Capt. Riggs' car coming to a halt against the bank 15 feet away on his proper side, the smooth roadway.

After the collision, continued witness, it was necessary to push Capt. Riggs' car on to the rough in order to let a lorry pass. The impression plaintiff gained was that Capt. Riggs accepted liability for the accident. Plaintiff estimated his speed at the time of the mishap at 14 m.p.h., while the other, in which were six people, was going at least 20 m.p.h.

Defence Suggestions Denied.

In cross-examination, Mr. Gourdin denied that he swerved on to the rough more or less broadside on. He did not hear Capt. Riggs sound his horn.

Mrs. Gourdin gave corroborative evidence and in cross-examination she declared she heard Captain Riggs say: "I am afraid I was at fault." His car, she said, was going well over 20 m.p.h.

Capt. Riggs' Version.

Giving evidence, Capt. Riggs said that he first saw Mr. Gourdin's car when he was 60 feet away. He sounded his horn, but did not hear any reply. The next time he saw the car was round the corner 30 feet away, both cars being then on the smooth portion of the road. Seeing there was little chance to avoid a collision if they kept on, he applied his brakes, but his wheels skidded and he was compelled to release them. Mr. Gourdin's car continued to run on the wrong side, and swerved on to the left side (on to the rough) too late, with the result that witness's car struck before pulling up in the left hand gutter.

The reason why his car entered the rough, Capt. Riggs said, was to let Mr. Allison's car which was following his pass by. Before the accident he kept to the smooth portion of the road all the time.

His Lordship held that there had been an accident in which no one was to blame. The claim and counter-claim would therefore be dismissed, and each party be ordered to bear their own costs.

TRAGEDY AT TSINGTAO.**DEATH OF AN ARTIST.**

In a very tragic way at Tsingtao the artist, P. P. Goost, met his death recently. Having taken his canvas and the necessary accessories, Mr. Goost and his wife proceeded to the beach, where the artist found a favourable spot on one of the many reefs.

His work proved so interesting that he failed to notice the rising sea, and only when surrounded by water and washed off by a wave he commenced to fight his way back to the shore.

But his efforts did not prevail, and his wife, seeing the terrible incident, rushed for help, which arrived a few minutes later only to find a smooth sea surface and no signs of the unfortunate man.

Mr. Goost, who is well known in the East for his excellent work, travelled to Tsingtao to have a month's rest.

CHINESE SEAMEN "AT HOME."

TEA RECEPTION AT UNION HEADQUARTERS.

PORTRAIT OF CHAIRMAN UNVEILED.

The scent of lilies permeating every nook and corner, lamp globes representing yellow moons, the clatter of crockery and the aroma of Chinese tea!

Amid such an atmosphere, it was difficult for the Western mind to appreciate that the tea reception held in the Headquarters of the Chinese Seamen's Associated Union, in Connaught Road Central, yesterday, was a nautical function.

One bowed ceremoniously, tea-cup in hand, to return a greeting offered by a rotund bo-sun. Just as one resumed one's seat, one had to rise again and repeat the performance as a dapper Chinese chief steward, in his shore-going grey cheung sam and black mu kum, bobbed his head in smiling greeting.

The First Anniversary.

The reception was held to commemorate the first anniversary of the founding of the Union. Quite a number of Europeans were present, representing the various shipping interests in the Colony. Nobody seemed to mind the fact that none of the speeches were interpreted into English. It was evident that the hosts were as emphatic in extolling the virtues of their visitors, in fluent Cantonese, as they were in praising their Chairman, Mr. Leung Yuen Wo, whose portrait was later unveiled, with great ceremony, by Mr. Yau Lit, the well-known Chinese scholar and litterateur.

After copious tea-drinking, the company adjourned to the lecture room. The Clerk to the Union, Mr. Lo, drew attention to a blackboard on which the programme of the ceremony was inscribed in Chinese characters.

"Tai Tat," called the Clerk, referring to the first column.

Everybody rose to their feet and bowed solemnly, three times to the Chinese flag.

"Tai Ye."

At the next call, three bows were given to the emblem of the Union, a white star on a red background surmounted by a blue anchor and bearing the inscription, "Yat Sum"—"One mind."

"Tai Sam."

Followed a ceremonious bow to the Chairman and then—

"Tai Se."

The serious business commenced.

A Benevolent Institution.

By jerking a silken cord, Mr. Yau Lit caused the banner covering the portrait of the Chairman, which was framed in the centre of a large bevelled plate-glass mirror inscribed with gilt Chinese characters, to fall aside.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Yau, "this afternoon's ceremony is one which should touch deeply the hearts of all present. We all know that the Union is really embodied in the person of its illustrious Chairman so that, in unveiling this portrait of a charming gentleman, it can truly be said that I have laid bare the heart of the Union. As, in him, you see one who is just, benevolent, and painstaking so, in the Union, one finds an institution devoted wholeheartedly to the social, moral, and bodily welfare of its members."

Continuing, Mr. Yau congratulated the Union upon having secured new headquarters and stressed the fact that their motto, "One Mind," should be ever before them if progress was to be maintained.

A Difficult Year.

In reply, the Chairman said he took great pleasure in the thought that the members of the Union had done so much good work during the past year. They were not so much concerned with politics as with the looking after of the social and moral welfare of their members. In that respect, they could very aptly be described as a true benevolent institution.

(Continued on next column.)

THE WATER SUPPLY.

1,002 MILLION GALLONS ON ISLAND.

POSITION COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR.

Additional gains in Island reservoirs during the 24 hours ending at 7 a.m. yesterday, with a rainfall of only .26 of an inch, brought the total storage to 1,002 million gallons. The position is much better than it was on the same date in 1922 when there was a water famine, but the need for conservation of the present supply is still great as we are far below last year's figure.

On July 30 last year the total storage was 1,993 million gallons, and the prolonged drought which followed caused the present difficulties. The rainfall for the twelve months ending June this year (1929) was only 29.12 inches.

Unless there is a lot more rain there can be no relaxation of the present restrictions according to the official view of the situation, nor would the further concessions asked for by certain sections of the public be justified at the present moment. Much of the real hardship has been overcome by the opening of street fountains during a twelve-hour period. The position will be reviewed in September, and the rainfall in the interval will decide whether the present restrictions are to be relaxed or tightened, as the dry months will then be setting in.

Typhoon commenced to overflow on Monday night into the Bywash, which was half full in the morning. The comparatively dry spell during the 24 hours ending yesterday morning has postponed the hope of Tytan Tuk receiving the benefit of the overflows for a few days, unless, of course, we get more heavy rain. At time of taking levels, Wongneichong reservoir was a few inches below overflow.

The Tanks.

The transport of water from Kowloon to tanks on the waterfront has now ceased consequent on the reopening of the street fountains between Queen's Road and the Praya. The tanks, however, will be left as they are for use again if the necessity again rises. It is expected that a quarter million gallons more a day will be consumed through the street fountains instead of from the tanks, but on the other hand there is the saving in transport costs. The total expenditure on the Island will be approximately 45 million gallons a day under the present arrangements.

Kowloon.

Kowloon's water supply gives no cause for anxiety. The position here is different as there are no rider mains on the mainland. Meter houses and the fountains get the same treatment. At present a full supply is maintained on the mainland, which means that there are no restrictions such as are still found to be necessary on this side of the harbour.

So far as the Chinese seamen were concerned, labour conditions in Hong Kong had been far from favourable during the past year. There had been much unemployment which had been still further increased by the political crisis in Canton and it had been a very hard task for the Union to secure work for all its members.

Yet, despite this unfavourable state of the local labour market, the Union had held together, and had made progress. At one time, they were threatened with a financial setback and their passage then, he continued, was indeed a stormy one. There were rocks ahead and adverse winds tended to drive the Union from them. Members, however, had been most loyal and had combined with officials in meeting the crisis.

In conclusion, he thanked all concerned for the magnificent camera portrait which had been unveiled. He was especially pleased to note the presence of so many Europeans and hoped that they had found the hospitality offered by the Union to their liking.

Several members of the Union delivered speeches more or less at some point after which the company adjourned to an adjoining room for further refreshments.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S**SUMMER SALE**

NOW PROCEEDING

Closing Date:—SATURDAY, August 3rd.

SALE OF

COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS

DURING AUGUST

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DIRECTORY

OF

THE FAR EAST

1929

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Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG REALTY & TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Thirty Cents Per Share, in respect of the Year 1929, will be payable on MONDAY, the 12th AUGUST, 1929, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office, Exchange Building. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th AUGUST, 1929, to SATURDAY, the 10th AUGUST, 1929 (Both Days inclusive) during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. F. V. RIBEIRO,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1929. [8173]

PEACE MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

CHANGE OF EXAMINATION.

By virtue of the Powers conferred on them in Article 4 of the Trust Deed, the Trustees of the Peace Memorial Scholarships have made arrangements whereby the examination for these scholarships shall henceforward be the School Certificate Examination of the University of Cambridge. The Examination Syndicate of Cambridge University has undertaken to make the recommendations for the award of the scholarships on the result of the school certificate Examination to be held in December, 1930.

The list of examination subjects to be taken by candidates eligible for the scholarship of which THREE will be competed for, in December 1930, is as follows:—

- Group I.
Subject:—English.
Group II.
Subject:—English and one other language.
Group III.
Subject:—Mathematics together with two of the following:
14—Chemistry.
15—Physics.
16—Botany.

Candidates for these Scholarships are required to fill in a SPECIAL APPLICATION FORM in addition to the usual Examination Entry Form. The necessary forms and any further information with reference to these Scholarships may be obtained from the Local Secretary, Cambridge Examination Syndicate, Public School for Boys, Shanghai.

H. E. ARNOLD,
S. M. EDWARDS,
Trustees of Peace Memorial Scholarships.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1929. [8066]

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SECOND HAND STEAM LAUNCH for Light Harbour Work. Dimensions about 60 ft x 10 ft. x 6 ft.
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MODERN EUROPEAN FLATS
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MOTOR ROAD to the FLATS.
RENTAL (including Rates, Taxes and Water)—\$110 MONTHLY.

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with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Also
PRIVATE GARAGES
TO LET.

Situate at the Rear of
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FOR "ALL URIC ACID COMPLAINTS."

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURITIS, GOUT, &c.

All these are caused by excess of uric acid.

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will absolutely neutralise this excess, and free you from pains in the muscles, joints and nerves, morning dulness and headache, nightly twitching of limbs, &c.

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COKE.

THE Undersigned have for IMMEDIATE SALE 500 TONS GAS COKE. TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Same, 250 Tons From WEST POINT WORKS and 250 Tons From KOWLOON WORKS, JORDAN ROAD, are invited and should be addressed to the MANAGER, HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, West Point. [8156]

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BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY,

THE 7th AUGUST, 1929,

At 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

BY

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Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers. [8166]

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.03 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone remains to the south of Japan. Pressure is relatively low over China and in the Pacific to the east of Luzon.

According to belated reports from Indo-China the western typhoon entered the coast this morning and is probably filling up to the west of Haiphong.

Local Forecast:—S. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

BIRTH.

Prior.—On July 29, at the Victoria Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Prior, a son. [8175]

DEATH.

Love.—On July 30, at the Peak Hospital, HECTOR JACK LOVE, Wireless Superintendent, C.N.C. Co., Ltd. Funeral 2 p.m. today (Wednesday). No flowers, by request. [8180]

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, JULY 31, 1929.

CROOKS, CABARETS, AND "COPS."

COMPANY meetings in the Colony do not, as a rule, draw much public attention, but the interest shown in last week's meeting of the Hong Kong Amusements, Limited, reveals the important position which the cinematograph holds in the social life of the community. "The pictures," in all parts of the world, are the cheapest, and most accessible form of popular amusement, and nowhere more so than in an isolated town like Hong Kong, where there are few counter-attractions in the evening or on a wet afternoon. Bearing this in mind, there is no doubt that a painful impression was created by a remark of the Company's Chairman, who is now taking an active part in the management, to the effect that he was no judge of pictures but he was a judge of box-office returns. This observation suggested that the holders of a virtual monopoly of our staple form of indoor amusement cared not at all what they gave the public, provided they themselves received a big return on their money. It made those who are not versed in these matters think that the Hong Kong Amusements, Limited, would be satisfied to turn away half their patrons in sheer *enrout* if the saving on films of first-rate merit, salaries, music and general comfort resulted in a slightly better dividend. It is obvious that the Chairman really meant that while he was not an expert on either the technique of film production or the merit of films from a merely artistic standpoint, he did, as a business man, understand the administration of a business enterprise and the balancing of outlay and receipts in the manner that is essential in any undertaking, and lack of which has landed so many actor-managers and operatic producers in bankruptcy.

One of the shareholders of the Hong Kong Amusements, Limited, breaking the Hong Kong tradition of silence at question-time, suggested among other things that more money should be spent on getting good pictures. The Directors are probably the best judges as to whether they are in a position to do what their patrons would of course like, and they would be equally delighted to do it, if ways and means permitted. But, even apart from the question of outlay, the problem is beset with difficulties, the chief of which is the "block booking" system. To obtain a copy of a big popular success the management of a theatre has to buy with it a number of other films from the same producing company, and has, moreover, to undertake to show the whole "block." Some of these pictures may prove a sound investment,

others will just pay their way, while a certain number will probably produce nothing better than a debit balance in the books.

Experience in the management of a cinema will enable a rough estimate to be made of the value of any film, but the curious element of mob psychology enters into all entertainment, and some unforeseen element may upset all calculations. A party of children, or of men, somewhat *exalté*, and out to enjoy themselves, may turn the scale. Time and again the crudest absurdity has been well received because a burst of laughter from some group of irrepressible persons has infected the whole theatre, and once the audience has been put in merry mood the film goes with a swing. The next day, instead of an almost empty theatre, the box-office is besieged by those who want to see the picture which their friends enjoyed. On the other hand, if half a dozen people get up and go out during the showing of a film, a score of others will follow them in as many minutes. But, as Mr. Mancini said, the greatest difficulty in the way of good films in Hong Kong is lack of competition. Without rivals there is always the tendency to avoid risks, to be content with a moderate turnover, in the hope that clients will continue to come along as they always have done.

The film world as a whole is permeated with competition. In Hollywood it has run a little mad, and is to no small degree responsible for the inequality of films, those of real merit being supplemented by stuff which certainly is "an insult to one's intelligence," and has been rushed through in the intervals of turning out the big productions. We have, moreover, to remember differences of national temperament. Many American stage plays, which have enjoyed stupendous success on Broadway have failed dismally in more sophisticated London. The vast majority of films are made by Americans for Americans, and it remains for the manager of a cinema theatre to decide how they will appeal to his own particular public. No film is sent out into the world entirely untested. After a scene has been taken it is projected on the studio screen, and criticised by the director, actors, and experts of all kinds. It may be retaken, or it may cut out as superfluous. When completed the whole film goes through a similar process of editing and arranging.

Next come the trade shows for the wholesale buyers and their advisers, after which further cuts and revisions may be made. Sometimes half the picture may be scrapped, a new beginning may be ordered, or special incidents introduced to suit special markets. The magnates of Hollywood having done their share, the success or failure of the average as apart from the really good film depends on the management of each individual theatre. The carefully studied judgment of pictures is of paramount importance. While the block booking system remains in operation many pictures have to be shown which a discerning manager would prefer to write off as a bad debt. But this being forbidden his task is to give them the best possible chance. Further "cutting" may be done. Incidentally, a film recently shown here of great merit in parts, "Casanova," would have been improved by a judicious use of scissors, but that does require a judge of pictures. But, above all, programmes must be balanced for the day, the week, the month. There is a "Saturday audience" and a "Sunday audience," which have to be catered for differently. A good short comedy or a variety turn will balance a poor feature film. Three comedies or three tragedies shown consecutively will see a half-empty theatre for the last performances of the series.

The Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., has a record of which any company of its kind can be proud. It has risen to its present position from small beginnings only seven years ago. Points such as those outlined, and others of a more technical nature, have been carefully considered, and the Queen's Theatre in particular has stood for something which is good entertainment in comfortable and pleasant surroundings. But any slackening is soon noticed by a sometimes fickle and always exacting public, not in detailed criticism, but in a vague "the pictures are not as good as they used to be." As a plain matter of fact, the great majority of films are an insult to the intelligence.

Why the celluloid drama should be concentrated on criminals, cabaret shows, and "cops" is only one of the many mysteries connected with the film business. Why drawing-rooms are so frequently depicted as big as the Albert Hall is another, and the crude absurdities of films dealing with incidents at sea are notorious. Yet the fact remains that those exhibitors who have tried the experiment of showing films really worth looking at have failed to make ventures pay. In short, the public does not, as a rule, trouble to exercise its critical faculties; a cinema show fills in an odd couple of hours, and the patron who is disappointed to-day goes again to-morrow, always hopeful—and sometimes rewarded.

News and Views.

The Hong Kong Post Office notifies that, from August 1 and until further notice, the afternoon mail for Macao will be closed at 3.15 p.m.

Col. J. McD. Harkard, General Staff, China Command, left yesterday in the President Grant for a month's holiday in the Philippines returning to Hong Kong on September 1.

The pastor of the Congregational Church at Coventry has a novel plan to fill his church on Sunday nights. He proposes to hold a fifteen-minute service, close the church for a few minutes, and then reopen with a moving picture. The film would deal with travel or tell a story of a moral type.

A torrential fall of "red rain" in Manchuria has almost destroyed the village of Fuyu, not far from Mukden, Chinese newspapers report. Pools of blood-red water formed in the streets, and the Chinese explained the phenomenon by saying that some superhuman huntsman had shot a dragon in the sky.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

A foreigner who has recently travelled in Honan province reports that a number of Chinese women whose feet are deformed by binding are using large shoes to cover them up. The usual tiny shoe is used, and over this a considerably larger one is placed, to give the impression that the feet are not bound. But their walk always gives them away, the traveller states, because bound feet prevent women from walking naturally. In other districts, however, it is reliably reported that the feet of most little girls still are being bound.

Unravelling the Skein.
Commenting in an editorial article on Anglo-Chinese problems, the *Straits Times* says it is, of course, expecting too much to think that the new Government can make any useful decisions as yet upon its policy in China, since it has barely had time to gather the threads of what is a very mixed skein to unravel. The Chinese proposal that the Boxer indemnity should be devoted to repair of the railways seems a practical suggestion, but it might lead to position on the ground that such use of the money approaches too closely to connection with the operations of contending factions. Devotion of the funds to some much more universal purpose, such as education, or even to the alleviation of famine distress if proper distribution could be ensured, might well be considered more appropriate. But possibly it will not be thought necessary to make this matter a cause of disagreement since there are much more important points which have still to be solved. The rendition of Weihaiwei is largely a matter of sentimental pride, since there is no question that the area as at present administered is free from many of the points of friction which operate in Shanghai, and it is to be hoped that the return of it to China has already been noted in principle the matter should be only a question of accommodation.

Mr. A. C. Richardson, of the wireless station staff at Malacca, near Colombo, was drowned while sea bathing on July 1. He was with a party of bathers, another of whom got into difficulties but was saved. Mr. Richardson was to have been given a farewell dinner that night, as he was on the eve of his departure for England.

La Marechale Foch has sent to the Prince of Wales a 'favourite cigarette case of Marshal Foch as a memento of her husband and his friend. It is a Japanese case of chased silver presented to Marshal Foch by the Japanese, and bearing the Marshal's signature. The Prince was much attached to the great French soldier, whom he met during the war and often afterwards in France, and whose funeral he attended.

A dual purpose armoured car has been invented in the United States by Mr. J. Walter Christie. It is claimed that in a test recently the car, using caterpillar propulsion, hurtled across a ploughed field at a speed of 42.55 miles an hour, and then, equipped with ordinary road wheels, travelled on an ordinary highway at a rate of 62.23 miles per hour. The maximum speed of fighting tanks at present used by the United States Army is 18 miles an hour.

"Save-the-Countryside."

A Save-the-Countryside Exhibition in connection with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was opened at Richmond recently under the auspices of the Surrey Anti-Litter League and the Richmond Women Citizens' Association. Lady Fletcher, wife of Sir Walter Fletcher, in declaring the exhibition open, said that no one could possibly call himself a lover of England or in any sense a patriot who was not pledged heart and soul to do everything possible to retain the beauty of the country. It was a national responsibility to see that the desecration of the countryside did not go on.

The Dog-Washer.

Keeping a dog is one thing, but cleaning it is another, and many dog-owners in English towns have welcomed with relief the arrival of a card bearing the announcement: "I wash your dog, if you have one." The card is followed by a sender, who proves a capable man willing to undertake the work for an extremely moderate fee. He carries soap and powders with him, and sets about his task in a workmanlike fashion, treating his charges to a good brush-up as a preliminary to the more onerous job of bathing the animal. A coaxing, affectionate manner with dogs stands him in good stead, and he rarely has any trouble in making them, docile enough to avoid the splashing usual with the unprofessional or unwilling washer. An addition to this man's income is made possible by the sale of dusting powders, brushes, &c. He often gets in order to come again; securing in most cases a regular contract, weekly or monthly, to keep the dogs clean, or he will board the animal during the holiday season.

"Dining Place for the Fashion."

The New York Central Park Casino, by its own admission, a dining place for the fashionable and the fastidious, came into court recently as an aftermath of a clash with a patron who refused to pay twenty dollars for a two dollar bottle of mineral water. The diner, Murray Newmark Jr., testified that in his opinion, \$20 was too much for a bottle of carbonated water, whether served at the Casino or even at a Buckingham Palace levee. According to Newmark, he went to the Casino with five friends for dinner and at eleven o'clock he paid the dinner check of \$38. One of the girls of the party wanted a bottle of "white rock" and when the party departed some time later Newmark was given an additional check for twenty dollars. He refused to pay and policemen were called immediately. An arrest followed. In court, waiters representing the Casino ridiculed the idea that the twenty dollar charge was for the water, but claimed that after eleven o'clock there was a cover charge of three dollars per person, therefore the itemized bill would read: Cover charge six persons \$18, Mineral water \$2, Total \$20. The Justice of the Court ruled that the Casino must sue if it wished to collect the money. Representatives of the exclusive dining place said that an example should be made of the diner who ordered and refused to pay. The diner likewise thought that an example should be made of the establishment which attempted to charge \$20 for a \$2 bottle of mineral water. A day or two after the incident Newmark said that he intended to take the matter to court himself for settlement.

Girl Guides' Good Work.

Prompt action was taken by a Dublin troop of Girl Guides, who were camping in the Isle of Man, at a fire in a lodging-house at Douglas. The girls discovered the fire when they were passing the house. They commandeered a ladder from a neighbouring stable and passed buckets of water to one of their number on the top of the ladder. By the time the fire-brigade arrived the fire was well in hand, and though one room was burnt, out the girls' action saved the rest of the building. A crowd of visitors cheered the Guides' action.

French Espionage in Germany.

The unwelcome activities of the French *Sûreté* in Germany were thrown into relief recently, at Cologne during the trial of five Germans at Karlsruhe. They were all charged with espionage, and in the course of the proceedings it was stated that all the accused had been working under the direction of two French officials, one of these being a senior member of the French espionage organisation in occupied territory and the other a member of the *Sûreté*. The accused were found guilty of procuring persons to give information about the Reichswehr and other military matters, and were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from four months to five years. They were brought to book by the action of a young Reichswehr soldier who was one of their intended victims.

Sweepstakes Tickets from Banks.

The Midland Bank has issued an instruction to all its branches that in future tickets in the Stock Exchange mutual Subscription Fund and the Calcutta and other sweepstakes, will not be applied for on behalf of customers. An official at Lloyds Bank said to a reporter, "We have always taken the view that the bank is the servant of the public, and it is our business to grant our customers any facilities that we can, and to carry out their instructions, so long as they are in accordance with the law of the land. We do not express any opinion upon the morality of sweepstakes, for we take the view that it is not within the province of a bank to be a censor of public morality. Some years ago Lloyds Bank took over a private banking firm with branches in India which obtained tickets in the Calcutta sweep for customers who applied for them, and we have continued the practice."

Looking Back 25 Years.

Saturday (July 31) being the first working day of the new tram system, it is perhaps unnecessary to dwell on the blessings that were to be noticed. I hope that as the novelty wears off the Chinese conductors will learn to abstain from their unnecessary shrieks and yells, and that they will resign themselves to a tender parting with the cluster of Celestial acquaintances whose company on the footboards seemed to them necessary. The noise was distracting, and until it shows signs of abatement I shall be tempted to stick to the jump-bumpy ricksha. My cousin on Saturday night almost turned green when he saw the occasional flashes from the joint section of the overhead wires. He plainly regarded the whole thing as "devil-piggin," and gave the line as wide a berth as he could.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, Aug. 1, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Recreation Club was held in the Gymnasium yesterday afternoon. Mr. T. Jackson, chairman of the club, presided, and there was a large attendance of members. The Chairman said:—"Gentlemen, we have the pleasure of meeting you again to make a short statement of affairs of the Recreation Club. We regret the meeting is held a little later than usual. However, circumstances arose to make it so. You are all aware the financial year closed on May 31. On that day, the position of the Club was as follows: At credit on fixed deposit \$1,035.18, in current account \$848.48, total \$1,883.66. There were no liabilities on that date. At the same time last year there was on fixed deposit \$2,100, and in current account \$148, making \$2,248. Extraordinary repairs necessitated by the typhoon of the 8th October have absorbed \$390. We may take it for granted that the financial position of the Club is pretty much the same as it was last year. The bath-house is in very good repair at present, and did not at all suffer from the rot, blow, a fact we may congratulate ourselves upon, as we all looked forward at the time to having to spend more money. A complete list of the members of the Club will be printed and circulated. It is a very useful thing to have. It will be arranged alphabetically, and the Hon. Secretary will see at a glance who are members and be able to pounce upon gentlemen who use the bath-house and inadvertently omit to put down their names and pay their dollars."—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 31, 1929.

WASHINGTON MOST OPTIMISTIC.

SINO-RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

PEACE IN THE AIR.

["D.P." Special Service.]

WASHINGTON, July 30. With reports coming in of the quietening down of conditions along the Manchurian border, Government officials here view the general Sino-Russian situation with very great satisfaction.

However, there is no official confirmation from Nanking of the report that Dr. C. C. Wu has been instructed to accept the American offer of mediation, and efforts are being made to ascertain the authenticity of such statements.

Retaliatory Eggs!

New York, July 30. Residents of New York's Chinatown (a considerable area at the lower end of Manhattan Island), tired of repeated Communist demonstrations against China's expulsion of Russians, emerged from their shops and houses and gave battle in Pell Street (in the heart of the district, and one of the main thoroughfares).

The atmosphere was filled with angry cries, sliced watermelon—and eggs!

Subsequently, arrests were made in Chatham Square.—United Press.

League's Aid Wanted?

NANKING, July 30. It is semi-officially announced that the National Government has decided to settle the Sino-Russian dispute through peaceful measures. It is learned, semi-officially, that Russia has refused to negotiate with China, who is therefore submitting the issue to the League.

A telegram to the League in this connection is at present being drafted.

A Neutral Zone.

Meanwhile, a 25-mile neutral zone has been mutually established at Manchuli by the Chinese and Soviet troops.

Instructions have also been issued to the Chinese forces along the border not to permit any White Russian irregulars to use Chinese territory as a base for operations against the Soviet.

More Peace Rumours.

BERLIN, July 29. Although the Soviet Embassy denies that negotiations with China are pending here, it is stated in political circles that private pourparlers are being conducted, with good chance of success, by a well-known journalist who is persona grata with the Chinese and the Russians by virtue of long residence in both countries.

MOSCOW, July 29. The Tass Agency in denying the reported Sino-Soviet negotiations, says General Chang Hsueh Liang's representative in Berlin attempted to meet M. Krestinsky, but his overtures were rejected.

CHU SHAO YANG'S MISSION.

[Wah Tsz Yat Pao.]

SHANGHAI, July 30. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has received telegraphic advice that Chu Shao Yang, the Chinese Minister to Russia, will leave Peking on Tuesday for Harbin, with Sun Fo, to discuss the Sino-Russian rupture. Mr. Chu will afterwards proceed to Moscow to further the negotiations with the Soviet Government.

NEGOTIATIONS AT CHANGCHUN?

[SIN CHUNG KIO NEWS SERVICE.]

MUKDEN, July 30. It is said that the sudden easiness of the Sino-Russian situation is the outcome of informal negotiations between Chang Tso Hsiang, the Tupan of Kirin, and the Russian Consul at Changchun. These negotiations are believed to have reached the suggestion that the Russian and Chinese armies should strictly keep to their garrison quarters, pending the conclusion of a general settlement.

YEN HSI SHAN, TURNS DOWN AN OFFER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 30. The Vice-Minister of War, Lu Chung Lin, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Y. L. Tong, and the Minister of Health, Mr. Hsueh Tuh Pi, left for Nanking last night to resume their duties. The Ta Chung News Agency, from Nanking, states that General Yen Hsi Shan has definitely decided not to accept the appointment of High Commissioner for North-Western Defense.

TO END INDIAN STRIFE.

THE AGA KHAN'S NEW SCHEME.

GHANDHI'S COMMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, July 29. A scheme having as its object the ending of communal disturbances in India, has been outlined to the Committee which is enquiring into the serious disturbances in February last.

The plan was unfolded by Mahomed Ali. He said it was proposed to divide India into separate Hindu and Moslem spheres, and one of its essentials was the conversion of about 70,000,000 of the depressed classes into the Hindu or Moslem communities equally.

Mahomed Ali said that the plan originated with H. H. Aga Khan, whose followers at Ahmedabad and elsewhere were already acting thereon, and converting men, women and children.

Ali said that he had discussed the subject with Ghandhi, who said: "It is doing a religious thing in an irreligious way."

LIKE "CHARLEY'S AUNT."

"ST. LOUIS ROBIN'S" GREAT FLIGHT.

["D.P." Special Service.]

St. Louis, July 30.

It is reported that the "endurance" plane the "St. Louis Robin" is still aloft, and going strong. The plane, has already put up an amazing long-stop record flight of over 400 hours, beating the previous record by 154 hours.—United Press.

COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

OPERATIVES TAKE THINGS CHEERFULLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29.

Only one per cent. of the members of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation have "broken away," and the Federation is considering action regarding the matter. The streets in the cotton towns have a holiday appearance. The operatives very cheerfully reported to their Trade Union headquarters and complacently accepted the situation.

Tribune Spreading.

LONDON, July 30.

An extension of the cotton stoppage is threatened in consequence of the posting of notices by the Cotton Waste Spinners Manufacturers' Association, to expire on Monday next.

The Association seeks a reduction of wages similar to that in the main spinning and weaving sections of the industry. They will meet representatives of workers in their branch to-morrow, to discuss the demand.

"COMMUNIST DAY."

GERMAN "INVASION" CHECKED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29.

The German "invasion" of Belgium, namely, a march across the frontier by 800 German Communists "to demonstrate," has been forestalled as the result of wireless appeals to neighbouring Belgian police.

This is one of the incidents described by Reuter's European correspondents in connection with the plans for "Communist's Day" on August 1.

Anti-Communist action is also reported in Holland, Poland, Bulgaria and France.

PROMINENT CHINESE KIDNAPPED.

DARING DAYLIGHT RAID.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—A daring daylight kidnapping affair was carried out just off Avenue Edward VII. when Chinese gangsters carried off Mr. Wei Ding Yung, member of the French Provisional Commission (French Municipal Council), widely-known and prominent resident of the French Concession and Captain of the Chinese Volunteer Company, French Volunteers.

The car was driven into the Chinese city

Several years before the year 1,400 the Venetian, Antonio Zeno, in the service of the Norman, Sinclair, lord of Oran, and descendant of a comrade of William the Conqueror, went at first alone and later with Sinclair himself to the American coast. Sinclair and Zeno both knew of the countries in the Southern Americas, fabulous lands where gold existed in abundance, and where arose rich cities and magnificent temples of a civilization higher than the contemporary European.

America was also known to the French. A text of Philippe de Mericourt, dated 1400 speaks of America familiarly. French fisherman of Brittany, Normandy and the Basque country spoke frequently of the secret of the new land. The Portuguese also knew, and their logs reveal records of voyages to the new country.

Columbus came during the latter part of the fifteenth century, when political and economic conditions had rendered the slender contacts that existed with America. He knew what was known of America by the Portuguese, the Italians and the Scandinavians. And knowing the way straight to Denmark, he sought passage or employment on one of the ships setting sail for the new land.

CROPS THREATENED IN CANADA.

DROUGHT AND INTENSE HEAT WAVE.

FOREST FIRE LOSSES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OTTAWA, July 30. The persistence of the drought and intense heat, reaching 100 degrees in some places, has resulted in an abnormal number of deaths by drowning, and has also prejudiced crop prospects.

Forest fires, too, are responsible for heavy losses in most provinces. An enlarged and efficient air patrol has up to now minimised the outbreaks, but serious apprehensions are expressed officially.

Prostrations in New York.

New York, July 30.

The death roll due to the heat wave here is daily piling up in all the large cities. The mercury is at 83 degrees in New York, and a simoon-like wind is raking the baking streets of the metropolis, spreading cases of prostration.

NEW COLUMBUS THEORY.

VISITED AMERICA BEFORE HE DISCOVERED IT!

AS SAILOR ON DANISH SHIP.

[United Press.]

Paris, July 29.—Christopher Columbus visited America several years before he "discovered" it, Luis Ulloa maintains in his work based upon new and original researches, now being prepared for publication here.

In fact, Columbus was only one of a large number of others who visited and revisited the Americas. Columbus went as a sailor on board a Danish vessel which came down the American coast, touched Haiti and then turned back. While there he thought he understood the natives calling the land "Cipangu" and leaped to the conclusion that he had come to the land of Cipangu and Cathay described by Marco Polo.

The navigator then came back and got off at the Canary Islands, making his way as rapidly as he could, to the nearest court, for he was anxious to get hold of a monarch to finance a "voyage of discovery."

Dubious Feat? Ferdinand Castille proved difficult to convince and also his wife, Isabelle of Aragon. But the woman yielded to the words of her confessor, the priest to whom Columbus had told, under the seal of the confessional, the truth. King and Queen gave Columbus what he asked for and he went ahead but in the agreement between them the language reads in such a way as to indicate that the sovereigns were aware that Columbus was not making the voyage for the first time.

From facts brought to the surface by Mr. Ulloa and other historians, the achievement of C. Columbus as a discoverer becomes increasingly dubious.

The Norse sagas speak quite plainly of voyages to America, during the eleventh century. Among these, especially worth citing is that of Thorfinn and his wife, Gudrida, Gudrida, becoming a widow, made a pilgrimage to Rome where she related what she had seen. The result of her recital was that during the latter part of the first century, many missionary ventures to North America were started and conducted with energy throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Few people know that the Pope was in constant communication with North America almost two hundred years before Columbus was born.

Elusive Civilization.

Several years before the year 1,400 the Venetian, Antonio Zeno, in the service of the Norman, Sinclair, lord of Oran, and descendant of a comrade of William the Conqueror, went at first alone and later with Sinclair himself to the American coast. Sinclair and Zeno both knew of the countries in the Southern Americas, fabulous lands where gold existed in abundance, and where arose rich cities and magnificent temples of a civilization higher than the contemporary European.

America was also known to the French. A text of Philippe de Mericourt, dated 1400 speaks of America familiarly. French fisherman of Brittany, Normandy and the Basque country spoke frequently of the secret of the new land. The Portuguese also knew, and their logs reveal records of voyages to the new country.

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MORE GOLD LEAVES BRITAIN.

RESERVE BELOW "PLIMSOLL LINE."

GRAVE CONCERN FELT IN LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30. The Bank of England yesterday sold for export nearly £3,000,000 in gold, after a record day's transaction, following a protracted drain, mostly to France.

It is believed that the movement is bound up with the recent Debt ratification, and also French political motives connected with the forthcoming Reparations Conference.

Financial correspondents in London suggest that the Bank of France ought to step in to modify the process threatening dearer money rates in London, particularly as the Bank of England's gold reserve is reduced by £142,500,000, or £7,500,000 below the financial "Plimsoll line."

The Daily Herald to-day expresses grave concern at the indications of an early increase in the Bank Rate, and declares it becomes increasingly urgent to revise the present position whereby the Bank of England is almost the sole arbiter of the nation's economic fate.

KING'S GRADUAL RETURN TO HEALTH.

YESTERDAY'S BULLETIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 30. A bulletin issued to-day states that the condition of the King has further improved during the past week.

The abscess cavity remains free from purulent discharge, but the process of healing now begun must necessarily be gradual.

FLYING TRAGEDY.

U.S. AIRMEN KILLED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29. The aeroplane "The Minnesota," while attempting to break the refuelling endurance record, crashed after 154 hrs. 40 mins.

Captain Crichton was killed and the pilot, Owen Haugland afterwards died from injuries.

BRIAND AND BULLS.

FRENCH MINISTER AT SUNDAY FIGHT.

["D.P." Special Service.]

Madrid.—The directors of local bull-fighting arenas are trying desperately to find means of discouraging diplomatically of course further attendance at their spectacles by distinguished gentlemen who are known for their pacific tendencies. It hurts the game.

M. Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister and a prominent modern apostle of peace and disarmament, was a recent guest of Premier Primo De Rivera at a Sunday bull-fight.

Briand's influence had such a tremendous pressure upon even the most vicious bulls that several of them immediately honoured the distinguished visitor by subscribing to his theories and refusing to fight.

Two or three of them showed marked preference for the Frenchman's policy of conciliation, arbitration and peaceful settlement of disputes, rather than by fighting and shedding blood uselessly.

But under the most skillful handling of the matadors and toreros the bulls were quickly disillusioned of any peace ideas and died fighting.—United Press.

CUSTOMS SPIES IN PARIS.

EMPHATIC PROTEST MADE TO U.S.A.

Paris.—The French Government has filed, through its Ambassador at Washington, a protest with the American Government against the activities of American Customs spies at Paris.

These officials observe unostentatiously and take notes of the purchases made by Americans in Paris, particularly in the prominent model salons. These observations are then sent to the Customs offices in the United States as material for the Customs inspectors when searching the trunks of the travellers.

The Paris authorities also complain that these secret agents often attempt to blackmail the employees of the French firms in order to get more material for their reports.

TOWARDS NAVAL AGREEMENT.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS REPORTED.

LONDON CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 29.

It is authoritatively stated that substantial progress towards a naval agreement has been achieved at a further conference between Mr. MacDonald, the First Lord of the Admiralty, (Mr. A. V. Alexander), General Dawes and Mr. Hugh Gibson.

President's Ambition.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

To hold a Naval Limitation Conference in London in 1929 is President Hoover's ambition, according to those in closest touch with him.

The President spent the week-end fishing in Virginia, to which place aeroplanes rushed a series of despatches recording the developments as to naval negotiations.

President Hoover is now confident that they are the prelude to a successful limitation conference, possibly in London, where the atmosphere is most favourable.

The Army Secretary, Mr. J. Q. Good, who has been the President's companion during the week-end says that the General Staff will now concentrate upon a survey of military expenditure with a view to reductions.

FRENCH POLITICS.

RADICALS KEEP NEUTRAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 29.

The new Cabinet held their first meeting and summoned Parliament for the 31st instant to hear a statement of their policy. This is expected to be brief and deal almost exclusively with foreign affairs.

The Radicals have decided not to support the Government but they may abstain from voting.

DOG RACING BANNED IN WISCONSIN.

VOTED OUT BY LEGISLATURE.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Professional dog racing, after a life of two years, has been voted out of the state by the legislature, and the bill requires only the signature of the governor before it becomes a law.

Such action resulted from a fight waged by citizens and business men who objected to the undesirable influence of the tracks, as well as to the money which the race promoters took from the people who patronized the races.

It is questionable whether the moral or economic issues of dog racing played the dominant part in influencing the citizens, of the section, to wage a two year fight on the sport.

TURTLE VACCINE.

VALUE OF GERMAN CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The prevention and cure of tuberculosis by turtle vaccine therapy was described by Dr. Nagelschmidt, of Berlin, in a paper which he read at a meeting of the Tuberculosis Association at Cambridge.

He said that as long ago as 1893 Professor Friedmann of Berlin, cultivating from sea turtles suffering from spontaneous lung tuberculosis a vaccine which proved in the course of years to be an efficient remedy against tuberculosis in man, cattle, and fowl.

The turtle vaccine not only prevented the disease but also cured it in the case of patients who were already infected. It had proved effective in a large number of moderately advanced cases.

HAWAIIAN PINES.

RECORD PACK EXPECTED.

Honolulu.—Leaders in the pineapple packing industry are predicting a large pack for 1929.

The 1928 pack amounted to 8,693,036 cases and the 1927 pack to 8,679,272 cases. Officials of local pineapple companies declare this year's pack will run close to 10,000,000 cases.

The Hawaiian Pineapple Company expects this season's run to be well above the 1928 pack, amounting to 3,246,862 cases. Libby, McNeill & Libby of Honolulu, Ltd., turned out 1,803,000 cases last year, and expect an increase, as does the California Packing Corporation, which turned out 1,964,478 cases last season.

The summer packing season is now well under way.

ENGLAND WINS THE RUBBER.

SOUTH AFRICA BEATEN BY AN INNINGS.

SOME FEEBLE BATTING.

England won the Fourth Test Match at Manchester yesterday by an innings and 32 runs, thus winning the rubber, irrespective of the result of the final game.

The luck of the game was against South Africa, as they had to bat on a rain-damaged wicket on Monday. Nevertheless, their batting was very feeble in the first innings, and the second effort was not appreciably better, good play by Taylor, Morrell and Cameron saving what would otherwise have been a complete rout.

The conditions suited Freeman, and he had a good match, whilst Geary acquitted himself admirably in the concluding stages of the game.

Morrell's Fine Play. The only redeeming feature of South Africa's first innings was the fine display of Morrell, who made 33 before being lb.w. to Geary. Although the wicket must have been extremely difficult, South Africa's batsmen put up a poor show, and the innings realized only 130, leaving them 297 in arrears.

The bowling of both Barratt and Geary was treated with marked respect, and in all 75 overs were bowled during the innings. Freeman had 7 wickets for 71—a splendid bit of bowling.

The Second Attempt. The tourists, with their backs to the wall, made an even worse start in the second innings, Siedle and Catterall both being sent back for one run each. Just before the close, Mitchell, a dour defender, was also bowled, and South Africa had 3 wickets down for 15.

When play was resumed (on Tuesday morning), Quinn scraped together 11 runs before Freeman hit his wicket. Taylor, who had been shaping in confident fashion, was then joined by Morrell, who once again battled in enterprising style. The two redeemed South Africa's atrocious start, and went on to make a determined stand.

Finally, with his score at 36, Morrell was tempted by Woolley, and Duckworth whipped off the balls. Morrell had played a very sound innings, and incidentally been the hero of his side in the match. Taylor seemed very well set, but was eventually caught by Leyland, off Freeman, for an invaluable 70. Cameron and Owen-Smith were together at lunch, when the score was 146 for 6 wickets.

Owen-Smith was dismissed, off Freeman after making 7 runs, but Cameron had monopolized the score, and with Deane in the total gradually mounted. When the score stood at 207 for 7 rain stopped play. Cameron was then not out 50 and Deane had made 8.

Wyatt got Deane caught by Duckworth, and Cameron was dismissed with his score at 83, England winning as stated.

Scores, as cable by Reuter, are:—

England—1st Innings.
Sutcliffe, b Morrell 9
Bowler, b Bell 13
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Cameron, b Vincent 113
Woolley, c and b Vincent 154
Hendren, b Quinn 12
Leyland, c Cameron, b Mitchell 55
A. W. Carr, c Bell, b Quinn 31
Geary, not out 2
Barratt, not out 2
Extras 25
Total (for 7 wickets) 427

* Innings declared closed.
BOWLING ANALYSIS.
Morrell 18 5 61 1
Quinn 31 3 93 2
Bell 32 3 113 1
Vincent 36 4 93 3
Mitchell 8 4 21 1
Owen-Smith 5 0 16 0

South Africa—1st Innings.
I. J. Siedle, lb.w. b Freeman 6
R. H. Catterall, c Sutcliffe, b Barratt 3
B. Mitchell, c Geary, b Freeman 1
H. W. Taylor, b Freeman 28
H. G. Deane, st. Duckworth, b Freeman 0
R. E. Cameron, c Bowley, b Freeman 13
D. P. Morrell, lb.w. b Geary 63
H. G. Owen-Smith, c Barratt, b Freeman 6
C. L. Vincent, c Geary, b Freeman 6
N. A. Quinn, not out 1
A. J. Bell, c Duckworth, b Geary 0
Extras 3
Total 130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
O. M. R. W.
Barratt 10 4 30 1
Geary 23 13 12 2
Freeman 52 12 71 7
Woolley 2 1 8 0
Wyatt 2 1 8 0
(Continued on next Column.)

Sports News

YESTERDAY'S WATER POLO.

ROYAL NAVY GETS VERDICT OVER K.O.S.B.
BY TWO GOALS TO ONE.

V.R.C. "A" GIVEN "WALK OVER."

[By WATERMAN.]

At the V.R.C. Bath yesterday the Royal Navy beat the K.O.S.B. "A" in a water polo game by two goals to one, the game being watched by a number of followers from both sides, and by a number of those interested in water polo.

The Borderers were generally expected to win as they have in their ranks some very good swimmers, particularly Finlayson, who has competed with the Colony's best last year, and has shown up well. The Naval ranks were an unknown quantity and from what was seen yesterday, they have a sound team, which, however, could do with a little more practice.

The Teams.

K.O.S.B. "A"—Westland, McKintosh, Bond, Faulkner, Ferguson, Finlayson and Wilson.

Navy—Hampton, Minty, Lake, Driscoll, G. T. Smith, C. Smith and Sullivan.

The Game.

Although the K.O.S.B. were first at the leather, faulty passing gave the Navy the advantage, and early in the game Driscoll tested Westland with a long shot and fouled the soldiers' goalie reliable. Within the first minute's play, Wilson, the soldier's left forward was ordered out of the bath for punching the ball. The soldiers, however, put up a stiff fight with one man short, which is a good bit of handicap in water polo, as it leaves one man unmarked. Lake for the Navy was free, but failed to take advantage of the fact and rather than break away from the rest of the players and wait for his opportunity as he should have done, he was seen in the thick of every scramble, with the result that the sailors could not make much of their advantage.

The Navy pressed from time to time and shots were quite frequent at the soldiers' citadel, but Westland was sound. On one occasion G. T. Smith for the Navy had only the goalie to beat, but he failed to score. Finlayson for the sailors broke through but when quite near the goal, resorted to backhand, quite unnecessarily, I thought. He failed to score.

G. T. Smith, who was one of the most consistent forward for the Navy, eventually took the ball well down to the soldiers' end and sent in a hot shot which the goalie stopped but did not hold. In the ensuing melee, the referee ordered Ferguson, the K.O.S.B. right back, out of the bath for "punching," so that the soldiers had to play five against seven—a very great handicap. They were unable to hold their own either in the forward line or at the back and ultimately allowed G. T. Smith to swim right into the goal with the ball.

Resuming the Navy tried to increase their lead by long shots, but the K.O.S.B.'s full team was too much for them and play was confined in the sailors' area. A series of bombardment followed, but the equaliser was not forthcoming although Ferguson on one occasion struck the horizontal on the under side and all but sent the leather in. At half time the score was 1-0 in favour of the Navy.

Second Half.

Resuming the soldiers pressed the sailors and Ferguson and Finlayson both looked as if they were going to get the equaliser, but although they used all their tactics, they found the net elusive. Finlayson hit the horizontal with a hot shot that would have certainly beat the goalie if it had not been too high. When the soldiers were thus pressing, one of their side was ordered out of the bath for waiting inside the "two yards limit." Thus again the sailors had an extra man to play with and Minty, who had been playing a useful game so far, proved his worth by increasing the lead.

The soldiers were not dismayed and played together very well indeed from this point onward. McKintosh who was playing back, found himself unmarked and swam down the length of the bath. He was fouled, and given the throw in, passed to Finlayson, who scored with a lighting shot with the backhand.

There was little time for the soldiers to make good the deficit of two goals, however, and the final whistle sounded with the Navy leading by two goals to one.

Referee: Mr. A. Weyman.

V.R.C. "A" v. Chinese "A."

This match which was announced as cancelled in the *Daily Press*, yesterday, was actually not cancelled. The Chinese team, it is understood, were engaged in a game at North Point and could not turn up and the V.R.C. took the water last night and therefore obtained the points.

The announcement made yesterday to the effect that the match had been cancelled came from one of the players, but not from the Secretary of the Water Polo League. This point must be made clear to those interested. Under the rules, three clear days' notice must be given for any desired postponement.

CHINESE LEAGUE MATCHES.

"Great interest is evinced by Chinese in water polo this year, and as stated yesterday seven teams have joined the inter-Chinese League. Three games were played yesterday, and the pools at the South China A.A., the Chinese Bathing Club and the China Athletic Association were visited by large crowds of enthusiasts.

The results of yesterday's games were as follows:—
South China "A" beat China Athletic "B" by 5-0, at the South China pool.

Chinese Bathing Club beat South China "B" by 7-4, at the C.B.C. pool.

Fukien Athletic Association beat the University by 6-4, at the Chinese Athletic pool.

FOG AS AIR DEFENCE.

NEW GERMAN EXPERIMENTS.

[United Press.]

Berlin—Germany, to whom the Versailles Treaty denies the right of preparing itself for war in the air, is going ahead with plans for defending itself against attacks from the air. In order to comply with the treaty the plans are wholly non-military in character.

One of the latest developments in this direction involved the testing of apparatus, which can within a few minutes throw a dense fog over good-sized towns, fortifications and other vital spots likely to be the targets of aerial bombers. The experiments were held in East Prussia, with the Friedland water-power works, which supplies all that section of Germany with light and power, selected as the subject to be defended.

Fire Extinguishers.

The devices used resembled oversize fire extinguishers and, as a matter of fact, had formerly been extinguishers which a Berlin factory had transformed into "fog makers." Only one or two changes in the original device were necessary and these, it was said, could be made in a few minutes.

While the artificial fog produced by this apparatus completely concealed the hydro-electric plant and the surrounding countryside, the officials conducting the tests were not wholly satisfied with the results. They declared that wind and atmospheric conditions would play such an important role in "fog making" that under certain circumstances the value of the apparatus would be much reduced. The best wind was found to be one blowing between two and three metres a second. Absolute calm was declared to offer a distinct disadvantage because of the uneven distribution of the fog, while a wind blowing as much as nine metres a second drove the cloud-curtain away quicker than the fog could be produced.

Barometric pressure is also important, it was added, although not to such a great degree as that of the strength of the wind. At the Friedland experiments the atmosphere was humid enough to hold the fog without difficulty. For more than 20 minutes after the curtain was laid down the plant was completely hidden from the sight of aviators flying overhead. At the same time the fog close to the ground was not thick enough to prevent normal operations or the ordinary daily activities of the people of the neighbourhood from being carried on.

"PRIZES FOR CLEAN PLAY."

SPORT IN WHICH FOULS ARE PREVALENT.

WATER POLO MUDDLE.

The recent announcement that the Hungarian Association will award special prizes to the team in the water polo tournament at Budapest next August who have the least number of penalty throws given against them and the least number of players ordered out of the water is an amazing departure from accepted custom.

It is a departure that directly concerns English polo players, as the Amateur Swimming Association have accepted an invitation to send a representative side to compete in the tourney against France, Germany, Sweden, Belgium and Hungary.

Admission of Impotence.

Prize-giving for observing the rules is a bombshell which shatters the basic principle of sport. In cold fact it is an open admission of impotence, and water polo must be in a parlous state when a controlling body has to offer tangible rewards to players to observe the rules of the game.

It will be extraordinary indeed if those in authority in Britain will agree to an iconoclastic proposition which will bring forth both derision and contempt from other sports. The remedy for rough play is simple and obvious.

It lies in the hands of the referee and the committees which govern and control water polo. If a player will not observe the established rules from an ethical standard, then the only course is to take steps that will prevent that particular individual from having an opportunity to break rules.

Willful Fouls.

Apart from sporting ethics, the innovation is surrounded with pitfalls. Take an hypothetical case. Suppose England wins the tourney with, say, Sweden at the bottom of the ladder, and the latter country is awarded the "clean play" honours. Who will gain the greater triumph, the tourney champions, or the team who have played the game? I ask you!

There is no gainsaying the fact that foul play is far too prevalent. The recent match between the English champions, Plaisior United, and the Royal Brussels Club is a case in point.

To an unbiased observer both sides were guilty of willful fouls from the start to the finish of the game. Retaliation was rife, and the closing stages of the match degenerated to such an extent that blows were given and exchanged.

In my opinion the root cause of the trouble in the water polo world to-day is weak refereeing!

AMERICAN DIVORCE VALID.

COURT DECISION IN FAVOUR OF A COUNTESS.

DOMICILE QUESTION.

The matrimonial position of Mr. John Ronald McCrindle, a barrister, of Tedworth-square, London, regarding his former wife, now the Countess du Bourg de Bozas, was discussed in the Divorce Court when Mr. Justice Bateson held that the American decree of divorce was valid in England.

The countess before her second marriage secured a divorce in Connecticut, alleging cruelty on the part of Mr. McCrindle, and the question now before the court was whether the decree was valid in this country. Mr. McCrindle, who now petitioned for divorce, contended that the decree was not valid here, and in support of that contention asserted that he was domiciled in this country.

Counsel's Statement.

Mr. Russell said directly the case was called on, that he wished to say on behalf of Mr. McCrindle that nothing was further from his intention than to embarrass the countess. He had a bona fide belief that he was domiciled in England, but owing to the evidence given he had been advised that he was no longer in a position to dispute the fact that he was domiciled in New York at the material time. He did not now proceed with the case owing to that fact.

Mr. Justice Bateson accordingly held that the parties were domiciled in America, and that the American decree of divorce was valid in England.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for the countess, said that it was the countess' intention that the child of her first marriage should be brought up to respect his father. Therefore, as the child got older, he would be allowed further access to his father.

Mr. Justice Bateson, at the request of Sir Patrick, and with the consent of Mr. Russell, also dismissed Mr. McCrindle's petition for divorce.

COURT CAMEOS.

[By "HUMANIST."]

"He kept cycling round in circles, Your Worship," proffered the perspiring Inspector.

Mr. Whyte-Smith made a swipe at a fly which had probably inspired the Chinese cyclist. The magistrate missed and the fly continued to circle.

"All same belong proper side of road," explained the defendant, disdaining the aid of the interpreter.

"How can you describe circles on a cycle on the wrong side of the road?" demanded the magistrate.

Defendant looked thoughtful. "Such cyclists as you are a danger," went on the magistrate. "I think I will fine you \$3."

He did.

"I shall call the complainant Black and the defendant White," observed the magistrate in an assault case. "I cannot pronounce their names."

The coolie in black sniffed expressively as he glanced across the Court at the coolie who was dressed in white.

"It was at 2 a.m. this morning, Your Worship, and they were both fighting," explained Inspector Stimson.

"He struck me first," exclaimed Messrs. Black and White in unison.

"Black went to White's house and got into White's bed. He refused to let him turn in until he paid some money—he owed so they went outside to fight it out," explained the police officer.

"Tell White to pay Black his money," said the Magistrate to the interpreter, "and tell Black he cannot assault White because he refuses to pay."

"And," he added thoughtfully, "both defendants will be bound over for 6 months in sums of \$50 each."

"I have come from the country and do not know your laws," explained a Chinese woman who was summoned for washing clothes in the street.

"How long have you been in the Colony?" demanded the magistrate. "Four years," was the reply. "Then pay \$4," snapped the harassed Bench.

Two ragged coolies gazed apathetically up at the Bench from the dock.

"The police ask for a week's formal remand, Your Worship," said a detective officer.

"And I," said a solicitor, "am asking for bail for my clients." "It is a serious case, Your Worship," reminded the Inspector. The magistrate rubbed his nose and looked thoughtfully at the two coolies, who probably earned 20 cents a day when they were at liberty.

"May they have bail, Sir?" queried the solicitor anxiously. "Certainly," assented the magistrate cheerfully. "\$1,000 each!"

"He blacked my eye," declared a shop /ok in a pained voice.

Mr. Whyte-Smith removed his glasses. "I can see no mark," he said. "Was he alone?"

"I was alone," declared the defendant.

"He had ten men with him," asserted a Chinese detective.

"No many tens," persisted the complainant.

"Where are the other nine—or the ninety-nine?" he demanded. "They scattered," said the detective.

"I tried to make him see reason," explained the defendant.

"By hitting him in the eye?" observed the magistrate grimly. "Pay \$5."

"These two fought each other because the complainant threatened to get an injection order from the Court," said the interpreter, who had visited England on one or two occasions.

"A what?" queried the puzzled magistrate.

"The complainant had ejected the defendant from his cubicle and the defendant threatened to come to the Court to get an order to inject him back again," explained the interpreter.

"Mr. Knott!" called the Court Officer when one of 40 summonses for motoring offence was about to be heard.

"Knott here!" called a voice from the corridor and a European pushed his way forward.

"Is this Knott?" asked the Clerk.

"He is Knott," replied the Court Officer.

"Then who is he?" demanded the magistrate.

"I am Knott," replied the defendant amid loud laughter!

DRUGGIST SENT TO PRISON.

SHOP MANAGER WITHOUT CERTIFICATE.

A druggist who represented himself to be a qualified chemist, and successfully managed a shop for three years, was sent to prison at Tower Bridge Police Court.

Vyrnwy Jones, aged twenty-eight, of Lewisham High-road, New Cross, was accused of obtaining money by false pretences from Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield, of Iderton-road, Bermondsey.

Mr. Quarrell, prosecuting for the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, said that in April 1928 Mrs. Wingfield, who was the widow of a fully qualified chemist, engaged Jones to run her chemist's shop in Iderton-road, Bermondsey.

He represented himself to be a qualified chemist when he came to the shop brought with him a certificate according to the Act.

"The certificate produced," said Mr. Quarrell, "is a genuine certificate, but a piece of paper has been pasted over the original name and Jones's name has been put on."

Jones had been earning money as a qualified chemist, and that was the false pretence complained of.

"I have given Mrs. Wingfield every satisfaction," Jones told the magistrate. "I have worked honestly and industriously since I have been at the shop. I have made up more than fifty thousand prescriptions, and there has never been any trouble and everything has been in order."

Detective Sergeant Hayman said that Jones, a married man with one child, failed in his examination but had carried on this business successfully. Jones was in a desperate way and took this course to obtain work.

Mr. Oulton, the magistrate, sentencing Jones to three months in the second division, said that this was an important case from the public point of view.

(Continued on next column.)

SCHOOL WITHDRAWALS.

ALLEGED UNPOPULARITY OF A TEACHER.

The objection of boys to a school teacher was referred to at Wimbledon Police Court when a number of summonses were heard against parents for breaches of the school bye-laws by failing to send their children to school regularly.

Mr. A. Bellman, school attendance officer, in one prosecution stated that the reason given for the non-attendance of the boy was that he disliked a teacher. A number of other boys had a similar complaint regarding the same teacher, and when they were removed to another school they attended regularly.

A fine of 5s. was imposed, and the chairman pointed out that owing to the success attending the removal of other boys this was a matter which the education committee should go into thoroughly.

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JAPANESE LESSONS Wanted by Chinese Gentleman (Beginner). Evening Only. Please state terms to Box No. 8126, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8126]

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED Immediately for Six Months, Expert Lady STENOGRAPHER.—Apply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [8129]

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE Three and Four Roomed FLATS in HUMPHREYS and CARRARON BUILDINGS, Kowloon. All Modern Conveniences. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDING. [7883]

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, Two Semi-detached 3-Roomed HOUSES with Tennis Courts and Garage to Each. H. use.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7793]

TO LET, FURNISHED, One ROOM with Use of Kitchen and Bathroom.—Apply Mrs. CHAN, 587, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon. [7972]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—At FAYLING (in ON Lok Village), Fully fitted and Unfurnished, 4 Roomed HOUSE with Garden and Garage. Moderate Price. Apply: KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 250, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL. [7894]

TO LET—OFFICE in AMATEUR BUILDING.—Apply: SECRETARY. [8095]

TO LET.—Large and Airy OFFICE ROOM, Facing Queen's Road CENTRAL.—Apply to KAYAMALLY & Co., 20, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

TO LET.—From 1st SEPTEMBER, No. 1, KELLET HOUSE THE PEAK. Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. Call Modern Conveniences.—Apply to: DEACONS, FAIRBANKS BUILDING. [477]

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE in No. 49, GRANVILLE ROAD, Kowloon.—Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. [8056]

COMFORTABLY Furnished ROOMS with Private Bathroom and Veranda TO LET with Good Board at the SULLY BATHS HOTEL for September. Houses stand Next to the PORT EDWARD GOLF COURSE and are on one of the Best Beaches. Moderate Rates.—Mrs. NIVEN, WEI-HAI-WEI. [8169]

PRE-PAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following classes of advertisements are charged at the prices given below:—
SITUATIONS VACANT. HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO BE LET.
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"THIS FORM MAY BE USED."

Please insert.....time		Enclosed.....in payment.	
Signature.....		Address.....	

Address:—The ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER, "Hongkong Daily Press,"
11, Ice House Street, or P.O. Box 1.

Money and Markets

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Some 170 bales of raw silk were sold on Monday. The quotations were: No. 14/16 at H.K. \$8.40 and 13/15 Best 1 at \$8.05.

Some 1,212 bales of raw silk and 1,223 bales of raw silk were exported between the 10th and 20th instant (clusive) and some 384 packages of wolfram on Monday.

The rice market in Hong Kong has been doing exceedingly well and there has been a big demand. Shortage of arrivals and the report of a bad harvest in Annam have caused a big rise in prices.

A month ago, merchants in Tsing-tao suspended business as a protest against an additional tax imposed upon their goods by the local authorities. They re-opened shortly afterwards pending a settlement of their trouble and recent telegraphic advices state that the trouble has been settled, on the reduction of the levy.

There has been very little change in the cotton yarn market which has been quiet during the last few days. Prices have however risen by one dollar per bale owing to shortage of stocks. There are fair prospects, however, of activity in the near future. According to a Shanghai telegram, prices there have remained unchanged.

Owing to shortage of supplies the price of foreign flour has been steadily rising both in Canton and Hong Kong. The current price is about sixty cents higher per bag and merchants have been reluctant to buy at this figure. It is unlikely that the price will drop lower in the near future as the production of flour this year is limited.

The depreciation of the Kwanzai Provincial Bank notes has landed many Wuchow banks and money changers' shops into bankruptcy. Before the town fell to the Nanking troops, they bought heavily and held them for a rise. But the notes have steadily fallen and are now quoted at less than ten per cent. of their nominal value and the authorities have done nothing to restore their value.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other food-stuffs were as follows:

	Per Picul.
Common White, Green Seal	88.10
Common White, Red Seal	8.16
Common White, Ching Ling	7.69
Chow	7.69
Common White, Luk Sheung	8.48
Tao	6.15
White Broken, Red Seal	6.15
White Bran, Green Seal	3.57
White Roundish Rice	6.07
Long Unglutinous	7.27
Miscellaneous.	
Coarse granulated sugar, No. 24	7.15
Brown sugar, Java	5.73
Nutmeg	150.00
Dried Mushroom, Tung Koo	30.00
White nut	18.00
Wooden oil	33.00
Soy Bean	4.90
Small green bean	8.60

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, July 29.

Water Works	33.40
Electric Light & Power Co.	3.80
Canton-Hankow Railway	48
The Sun Company	97.00
Sincere Company	123.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.40
Kwangtung Tramways Co.	2.40
China Merchants S.N. Co.	33.00
Central Bank of China	41.00

THE S.M.E.D.

RUMOURS DISCREDITED.

Good news for Shanghaianders was embodied in the address Mr. S. W. Murphy, of the Shanghai Power Company—who recently paid Tls. 81,000,000 for the S.M.E.D.—delivered to the Union Club.

Mr. Murphy nailed the rumour that in order for his company to show a profit on their huge investment it would be necessary to raise the rates by detailing the success in other countries that had enabled his company to increase their investments from G.840,000 in 1905 to over G.818,000,000 in 1925.

The luncheon was well attended and the speaker was introduced by the president of the club, Mr. G. H. Wilson, who also drew attention to several other prominent men present.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

TOPE OF CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

["D.P." Special Service.]

NEW YORK, July 29. Bearish professionals forced further recessions on the New York Stock Exchange soon after the opening, but subsequently suffered severe setbacks when U.S. Steel and other leaders developed strength, says the Dow Jones Financial News Service in its daily survey of market conditions.

Advances in leading issues forced the bears to take to cover and abandon their efforts.

With the general list temporarily in an oversold condition, there was no chance for the bears to conduct their campaign with success.

Violent recoveries marked General Motors and other issues which have recently been under pressure. Before noon the market assumed buoyancy. Later some irregularity appeared, but the list continued to keep a tone of confidence.

Individual utilities issues were strong. Standard Gas and Electric hit a new high, and the close figure was 139 as compared with 137 1/2 yesterday. Consolidated Gas of N.Y. advanced one point to 149 1/2.

U.S. Steel Still Rising.

U.S. Steel closed at 20 1/2, up from yesterday's 20 1/4. Bethlehem's likewise was strong, advancing 1 1/2 to a close of 120 1/2.

General Motors closed at 70 1/2 on its rebound from yesterday's close of 69 1/2. Willys Overland likewise recovered, going to 23 from the close of 22 1/2 yesterday, while Chrysler gained for a close of 73. Packard motor advanced from 128 1/2 to 131 1/2.

Rails were strong and active. Erie moved up to 82 1/2 from 81 1/2. Union Pacific, which closed at 28 1/2 yesterday, was at 27 1/2 at today's close. Missouri Pacific moved up from 93 1/2 to 97 1/2. Chicago North-western gained 1.

Communications were improved. Domestic copper held at 18 cents and copper stocks were not greatly changed, though Kennecott moved up from yesterday's 8 1/2 to a close today of 8 3/4 and American Smelting advanced 1 1/2.

Call money held at 7 per cent.

MR. STROK'S FORTHCOMING SEASON.

ENGLISH SINGERS AND TWO SPANISH ARTISTS.

Mr. Strok, the well-known impresario announces that he has completed arrangements for the forthcoming appearances in India, Straits Settlements, Philippines, China and Japan of three of the world's greatest concert attractions—Andres Segovia, the famous guitar player, Miguel Fleta, Spain's greatest tenor, and the English Singers of London. The two first-mentioned artists will start their tours during September in Manila and the English Singers are due to appear at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, on January 26, 1930.

Fleta, who is said to rival the late Caruso, is a comparatively young man, having been born in Madrid in 1897. He has sung in grand opera in every European city of note and at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

By his recent successes in Europe and the Americas, Andres Segovia has proved that the guitar, in the hands of a first rate musician, is an instrument with the novelty of a recital by this Spanish player will attract full audiences everywhere.

The guitar has for long ceased to be considered a serious musical instrument, and has been generally associated mainly with romantic troubadours, so much so that the recitals of Andres Segovia have been a revelation to many.

The English Singers.

"A concert by the English Singers of London is an unforgettable experience," and interpretations that in their particular kind are unparalleled on the world concert stage. Thus the music critic of the New York Times, described a recent recital by this body of madrigal, folk-song and carol singers. "In fact, few who have heard this group of singers can fail to be struck by the old English music presented in its most felicitous form, the ensemble."

IMPORTS-PRICES CURRENT.

The reports and prices are published as supplied by Importers, and the Chamber cannot accept responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

Metals.

Market dull.	
Iron and Steel—	
Nail Rods	per picul \$ 4.70
Steel Bars (round 1 1/2 to 1 3/4)	4.60-5.00
"Angles	4.35
"Rods	3.00
"Joists	4.20
"Sheets	8.10
Plates	5.00
Swedish Bars	11.10
Small round rods	5.00
Hoops, black steel	7.70
"galvanized	11.00
Tubes, black	7 1/2 per cent.
"galvanized	6 1/2
Wire Nails, 1 1/2	per picul 7.00-8.20
Galvanized corrugated sheets,	
24x26	per 100 lbs. 24G \$7.20
Galvanized flat sheets,	
1/32", 1/8"	per 100 lbs. 26G \$8.20
Galvanized 3/8" x 3/8" x 7/8" p. picul	\$9.80
Galvanized wire 18/22	11.20-11.40
Galvanized wire 3/8" x 7/8"	
(Japan made)	per picul —

LEAD.	
B.M. Spot	14.20-14.80
"To arrive	14.80-14.90
Australian—B.H.P. Spot	15.00
"To arrive	15.00-15.10
English Yellow Metal	51.00
Sheets	
Japan make 20 oz.	—
JAPANESE COPPER	
Slabs	—
Tiles	—
ZINC SHEETS, 24 x 4	—
WATER AND OLD MATERIALS	—
TIN PLATE	
English I.C.W. 20" x 14" 100	9.10-9.30
100 lbs. p. box 113 sheets	9.30
English I.C.W. To arrive	9.30
English I.C.W. 18 1/2" x 14"	9.15-9.30
110 lbs. p. box 113 sheets	9.30-9.60
English I.C.W. To arrive	9.30
American I.C.W. (Spot) 20" x 14"	11.60
100 lbs. p. box 113 sheets	11.60
American I.C.W. To arrive 20" x 14"	11.60
100 lbs. p. box 113 sheets	11.60

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.	
WHITE ROSE BRAND	per case 4.08
COKE BRAND	3.88
COKE	3.88
EAGLE BRAND	2 tins 3.50
SCOOTER MOTOR GASOLINE	per case 6.80
SILVER LIGHT	3.89
CROWN BRAND	68 lbs. per 2 tins 3.50
" 8 1/2 galls. 68 lbs. per bulk 3.24	
CROWN BRAND	71 lbs. per 2 tins 3.24
" 8 1/2 galls. 71 lbs. per bulk 2.64	
LAMP GLASS	per 2 tins 3.42
STEEL MOTOR SPIRIT	per case 6.20
" 2 tins 5.95	
" 2 tins 5.95	
Bertha prices reduced, 40 cents per unit on July 7, 1929.	
TEXACO "SCALA"	per case 3.88
" "Yin Foo"	3.62
" "TEXACO AERO GASOLINE"	6.20

COALS.	
KAIKING—No. 1 Lump	15.00
" "No. 2 Lump	11.60
" "No. 3 Lump	9.40
" "No. 2 Black	8.70

QUOTATIONS.	
American Patent	per sack \$4.03-4.10
"Straight	3.00-3.43
"Cut off	3.10-3.55
Shanghai Flour	
Australian No. 1	3.20-3.50
"No. 2	—
"No. 3	9.05
Canadian Cut off	7.70
"Straight	2.00-2.00
"Mixture	2.80
"2nd Clear	2.75

STOCKS.	
American	250,000 bags
Canadian	220,000
Australian	40,000
	510,000 bags

MARKET.—Since our last report, local prices have advanced 20 to 30 cents per bag in part sympathy with the advances in prices of flour exporting countries, but the local advances cannot yet keep up with the sharp advances of the world's quotations owing to the inability of the small dealers to pay high prices. Flour dealers are not inclined to sell at present as they prefer to wait until they see where the future of wheat is likely to take the price of flour.

On the whole the market seems fairly strong and prices inclined to advance still further. Dealers are afraid to place orders at the present high prices, but if such prices could be stabilized much larger business can be anticipated.

SUNDRIES.	
4th Quality of 100 sq. ft. per box	18.00
Fair average size—per box—5.50 5.70	
1/8" (27 ozs.)	18.50

China, India and Straits Produce.

STOAR.	
Java Rough White	per picul \$7.03-7.43
(Reported sales 50,320 piculs. Spot.)	
Java Rough White per picul \$7.03-7.43	
(Reported sales 169,220 piculs. To arrive during July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1929.)	
Java Fine White	per picul \$7.43-7.88
(Reported sales 4,314 piculs. Spot.)	
Java Rough Brown per picul \$6.43-6.78	
(Reported sales 37,274 piculs. Spot.)	
Java Rough Brown per picul \$6.43-6.88	
(Reported sales 76,220 piculs. To arrive during July, August, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1929.)	
Java Molasses	per picul \$5.40-5.08
(Reported sales 42,740 piculs. Spot.)	
Java Crystal No. 24	per picul —

MILLIONAIRESS STRANGLED

BODY FOUND IN FIELD NEAR BELGRADE.

Belgrade.—The well-known millionaireess, Madame Irma Molnar, was found strangled to death in a maize field.

The deceased, who was 70 years old, was known as an eccentric and as having had a fortune of about 20 million dinars, of which she had lent large amounts to certain people who lost part of it in exchange speculations.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.				SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.			
Buyers	Sell	Buyers	Sell	Buyers	Sell	Buyers	Sell
TUESDAY, JULY 30.							
Banks							
H.K. Banks
Chartered Banks
Mercantile Bks. "A"
Do "C"
P. & O. Banks
Bank of East Asia
Insurances							
Canton Ins.
Underwriters
North China
Union Ins.
Yangtze Ins.
China Fires
H.K. Fires
Shipping							
Douglases
Steamboats
Indow (pref.)
Do (def.)
Shell Transporta
Water-boats
Mining							
Kailans
Langkai (com.)
Do (single)
Explorations
Shanghai Loans
Raub
Tronoh Mines
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.							
H.K. & K. Wharves
H.K. Docks
Shanghai Docks
New Engineering
Cotton Mills							
Ewos
Oriental
Shai Cotton (old)
Do (new)
Lands, Hotels and Buildings							
H.K. & S. Hotels
H.K. Lands
H.K. Realty
Humphreys
Public Utilities							
Tramways
Peak Tram (old)
Do (new)
Star Ferries
O. Lights (old)
Do (new)
Electric
Telephones
Traction
Industrials							
Canton Ice
Cements (comb.)
Do (old)
Do (new)
Ropes
Malabon Sugars
Miscellaneous							
Dairy Farms
Der A. Wing
Amusements
Constructions
Lane Crawfords
Nanyang Tobacco
Sincere
Watsons
Wm. Powell
B. Ind. G. Bonds
H.K. Govt. Loan
Chinese Estates

MARTELL'S BRANDIES

V. S. O. P.

BOTTLED IN
COGNAC AND
GUARANTEED
PURE GRAPE
BRANDY



CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 31st July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 31st July, Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALY	"LINAN"	On 1st Aug., Daylight
MANILA & ILOILO	"NINGHAI"	On 1st Aug., 2 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Aug., 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 4th Aug., 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 4th Aug., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG, HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 4th Aug., Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 4th Aug., 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"RANCHOW"	On 5th Aug., 8 p.m.
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Aug., 11 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINEIANG"	On 7th Aug., 2 p.m.
HAIPHONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAN"	On 8th Aug., 11 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & DALY	"CHENMAN"	On 8th Aug., 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 11th Aug., 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 11th Aug., Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 18th Aug., 11 a.m.

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Excellent & Most Up-to-date Fleet & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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AND
"AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE"
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

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BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Aug. 29th
T.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ... Sept. 12th

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CHENONCEAUX ... 18th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SEHNK ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SEHNK ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOUS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTHOUS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 18th Nov.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or DUNDEE.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNDEE via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Haifa, Haifa, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes,
Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 2 Queen's Buildings.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 29, 1929.												JULY 30, 1929.											
STATION		BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WIND (Beaufort)	WIND (Knots)	WIND (Miles)	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		WIND (Beaufort)	WIND (Knots)	WIND (Miles)				
Height above Sea	Time	Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force (Knots)				Force (Miles)	Inches			Millis.	Direction				Force (Knots)	Force (Miles)		
Wladivostok...	12	29.85	758.2	83	...	SE	1	c	6	29.75	755.5	74	...	SE	1	c	o	...	...		
Nemuro	11	29.76	756.0	...	...	S	1	...	5	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	
Hokodate	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	S	1	...	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	S	1	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	NNE	1	...	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	W	1	...	...	29.98	761.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	E	1	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	
Oshima	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	ESE	1	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.80	757.3	...	...	SE	3	...	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	S	1	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	E	3	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	13	29.72	754.9	92	67	S	4	b	6	29.75	755.6	83	92	SW	4	b	...	...	...	
Shanghai	14	29.81	757.2	88	59	SE	4	b	...	29.85	758.7	77	96	ESE	4	b	...	...	...	
Gutzi	...	29.89	749.2	88	83	SE	6	b	...	29.91	759.7	78	95	SE	6	b	...	...	...	
Sharp Peak	...	29.61	752.1	83	87	ESE	6	c	7	29.74	755.4	78	93	SSE	4	c	...	...	...	
Amoy	...	29.55	750.5	84	87	E	2	...	6	29.65	753.1	80	92	S	2	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	29.58	751.3	80	74	W	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taiheku	11	29.61	752.1	82	70	ESE	4	...	5	29.79	756.6	75	94	...	0	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	29.61	752.1	77	...	...	...	...	...	29.82	757.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	29.56	750.9	81	...	SSW	2	...	...	29.78	756.3	75	...	ESE	2	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	29.68	753.9	77	...	SSW	4	...	...	29.79	756.6	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadores	...	29.53	750.0	86	...	SSE	1	...	...	29.74	755.4	77	...	SSE	1	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.68	752.6	86	67	WNW	1	c	6	29.84	762.8	76	94	W	1	c	...	...	...	
Gap Rock	...	29.65	753.1	...	...	SW	4	...	...	29.66	753.3	...	...	SW	4	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.61	752.1	93	71	S	2	...	...	29.60	751.8	79	90	SW	4	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.66	753.3	87	73	W	2	...	...	29.69	754.1	79	92	W	3	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.47	745.3	75	100	WNW	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phu Lien	15	29.59	751.5	86	...	E	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.80	756.9	84	...	SSW	2	...	...	29.80	756.9	73	94	W	1	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	14	29.76	756.0	79	89	SSW	2	...	6	29.80	756.9	73	94	W	1	...	...	...	...
Baco	...	29.73	755.1	86	75	SW	2	...	...	29.80	756.9	75	96	...	0	...	...	...	...
Aparri	...	29.73	755.1	86	68	N	1	...	...	29.80	756.9	75	98	...	0	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.74	755.4	84	71	SSW	4	...	...	29.79	756.6	77	89	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.78	756.3	86	75	SW	4	...	...	29.82	757.5	77	96	ENE	1	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.74	755.4	90	69	S	4	...	...	29.79	756.6	77	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.79	756.6	86	71	S	2	...	...	29.81	757.2	79	84	S	1	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.79	756.6	86	71	NW	4	...	...	29.81	757.2	79	84	S	1	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.78	756.3	86	74	SSW	2	...	...	29.79	756.6	73	92	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.79	756.6	86	74	SSW	2	...	...	29.79	756.6	73	92	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.79	756.6	86	74	SSW	2	...	...	29.79	756.6	73	92	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.79	756.6	86	74	SSW	2	...	...	29.79	756.6	73	92	SW	1	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	29.75	755.7	...	...	SE	2	...	5	29.82	757.5	...	...	E	1	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.75	755.7	...	...	SE	2	...	4.32	29.82	757.5	...	...	E	1	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.78	756.3	...	...	ESE	2	...	5	29.82	757.5	...	...	SSW	2	...	...	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.81	757.2	86	84	SW	2	b	6	29.84	757.9	77	94	...	0	...	...	...	...

July 29d. 17h. 35m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, etc.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 80 miles of Lat. 24° N. Long. 119° E., moving N.W.
July 30d. 12h. 02m.—An anticyclone is central between Japan and the Bonins. The eastern typhoon entered the coast near Amoy and is now over Kiang-shi, probably filling up.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.26 inch. Total since January 1, 36.46 inches, against an average of 51.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JULY 31.

Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel ... S. winds, fresh to moderate.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks ... S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ... S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

B. D. EVANS, Chief Assistant.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 30.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.89	29.85
Temperature	83	81	82
Humidity	75	92	82
Wind	...	...	...
Direction	SW	Calm	SSW
Force	3	0	3
Weather	OP	O	O
Rain	0.10	0.00	0.26
Highest open-air Temperature	29.87	...	...
Lowest open-air Temperature	20.76	...	...

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 31 to August 6, 1929.

High Water. Low Water.

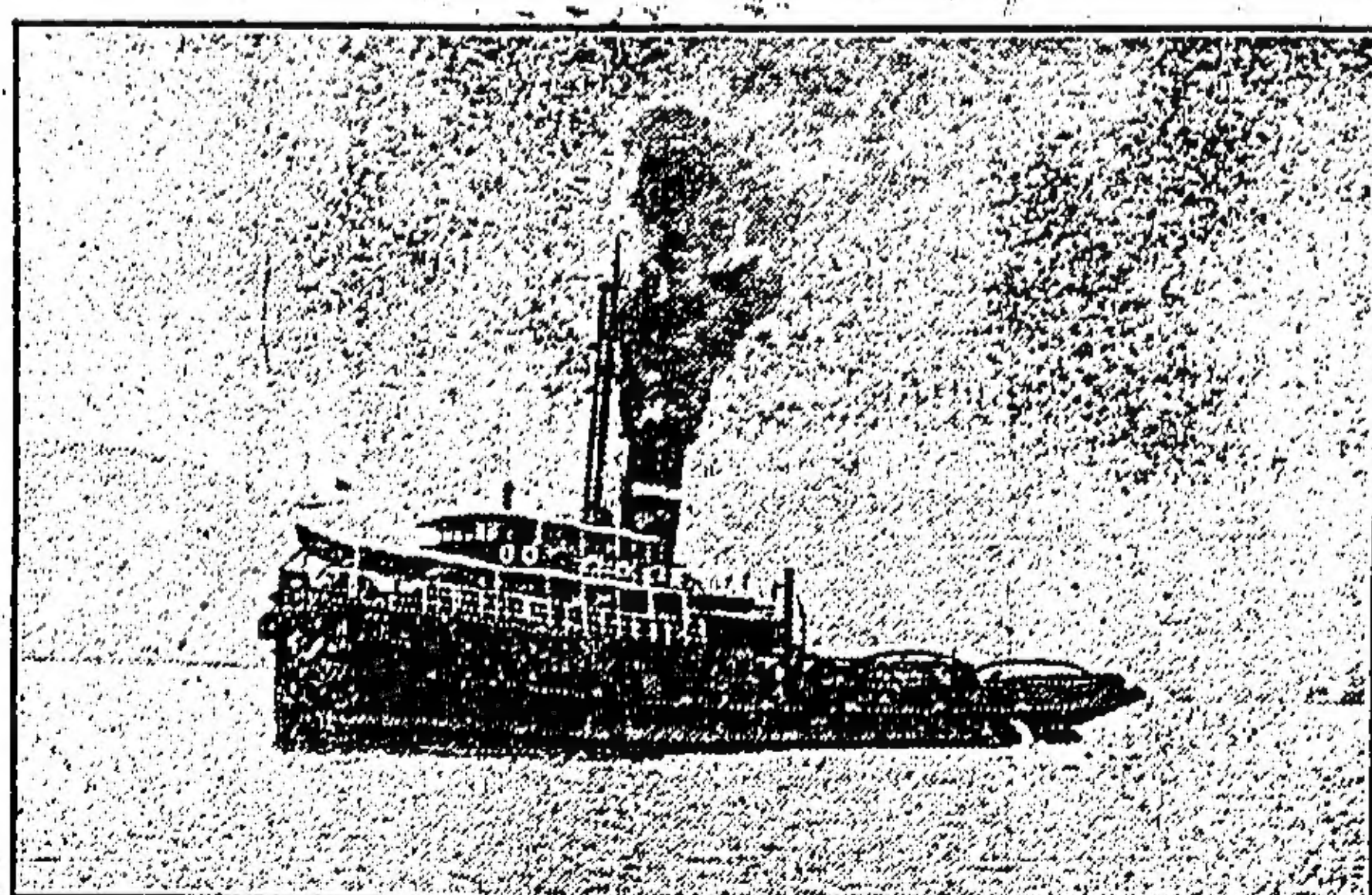
Date	Hour of Day	Height of Water	Hour of Day	Height of Water
Wed. 31	11.42	12.1	1.38	0.2
Thurs. 1	11.34	12.1	1.30	0.3
Fri. 2	11.26	12.1	1.22	0.4
Sat. 3	11.18	12.1	1.14	0.5
Sun. 4	11.10	12.1	1.06	0.6
Mon. 5	11.02	12.1	0.98	0.7
Tues. 6	10.54	12.1	0.90	0.8

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To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING" "HONGKONG" "HANGSANG" "YATSHING"	Wed., 31st July, at Noon Sun., 4th Aug., at Noon Wed., 7th Aug., at Noon Sun., 11th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"TUENSANG" "SUITSANG" "KUMSANG" "HOSANG"	Thurs., 1st Aug., at 7 a.m. Fri., 16th Aug., at 7 a.m. Fri., 23rd Aug., at 7 a.m. Sat., 31st Aug., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Wed., 31st July, at 3 p.m. Sun., 11th Aug., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Satur., 3rd Aug., at 3 p.m. Wed., 14th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING" "CHIFSHING"	Thurs., 8th Aug., at Noon Fri., 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 16th August
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Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ... 18th Sept.
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Express Freight S.S. "Icar" ... departure 16th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN" ... departure 28th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Angsburg" ... departure 27th Aug.
Express Freight S.S. "Aster" ... departure 19th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ" ... departure 21st Sept.
Express Freight S.S. "Franken" ... departure 11th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA" ... departure 19th Oct.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Freight S.S. "Alster" ... due here 12/13th Aug.

